

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. V.—No. 45.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at No. 70 Bluff, the wife of W. H. SMITH, Esq., of a son.

Notes of the Week.

So unusually sterile of incident has the closing week proved that we should have hailed as a boon the reasonable pretext of the race holidays to excuse a curtailment of our usual commentary. But the Race Committee, whose patience and good humour have been sorely tested by rain and the *Vancouver*, have been driven from postponement to postponement until they have length settled upon a series of days on which no one can be reasonably supposed to have anything to do. We are requested to say that in view of the closing of a double mail on Monday, the Committee have felt that it would be well to defer the opening of the Autumn Meeting until Tuesday the 10th instant. The Races, therefore, will take place on that and the two following day.

ALTHOUGH the tone of the private telegrams received in Yokohama yesterday inspires confidence in an approaching solution of the difficulty which menaces the peace of the Empire, no confirmatory intelligence of a more precise character has since been received. We are in a position, however, to state positively that the departure of Mr. Okubo was intentionally delayed beyond the day originally fixed (the 26th instant), for the purpose, no doubt, of allowing more ample opportunity for the discussion which was initiated on the 18th October. It is known that one or more Japanese despatch vessels are kept off Taku for the purpose of communicating quickly with this country, and as their anchorage is by some eight to ten hours nearer to Nagasaki than to Shanghai we may reasonably expect that the earliest news of a definite character will reach Japan direct.

WE publish elsewhere the translation of a remarkable Memorial dressed to the Mikado, which appeared a few days since in the *Shinbun Zasshi*, and which, while ostensibly displaying a desire to advocate the resumption of by-gone usages, is clearly intended to enforce the reasoning which, like the wit of an epigram or a woman's postscript, discloses its presumed motive in its ending. If its authenticity may be relied on it affords an unsuspected view of the real attitude of the *samurai* class, who, so far from desirating a peaceful policy, are presumed to have been at the root of the movement which led to present complications with China. It is not impossible that the writers con-

template the creation of a large standing army, drawn from another social stratum than their own, with some measure of apprehension, and that they seek to discourage its creation rather from a fear of the consequences to themselves than from true patriotism. But whatever the motives of the memorial it possesses unusual interest, and we regret that the late hour at which we write forbids our noticing it as it unquestionably deserves.

A report from Kioto states that the boiler of a Japanese steamer plying upon Lake Biwa exploded, and that all the passengers and crew, numbering 100, were either killed or drowned. It is to be hoped that the extent of the catastrophe has been magnified. We give it just as it reaches us in the *Hiogo News*. The steamer was presumably of native build.

ONE of the vilest miscreants that ever stained the records of crime has, if we may trust a telegram received to-day from Bombay, been at length delivered to the law by the Maharajah of Scindia. Hunted for years by his implacable pursuers it is little surprising that Nana Sahib should prove difficult of recognition, and it may well be that in the long interval that has elapsed since his misdeeds roused the execration of the civilised world he has expiated a thousand times over the crimes for which blowing from a cannon would have proved the sternest retribution of his enemies. We shall await with anxiety the receipt of Indian journals for more extended intelligence.

Dr. J. F. Elmore, accredited by the Government of Peru Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, arrived in Yokohama by the *Menzaleh* on the 1st instant. Dr. Elmore who, it will be remembered, accompanied Captain Garcia and assisted in negotiating the treaties of Peru with Japan and China purposes to establish his Legation at Yedo. We understand that Dr. Elmore has already secured a suitable establishment there with this view.

WE publish elsewhere Mr. Parry's rejoinder to the comments with which we accompanied his letter published last week. The time at our disposal will not permit of our noticing it at length. We must confess, however, that we fail to see that Mr. Parry shows the fallacy of Mr. Mallet's positive assertion that had the Neapolitans built their houses more solidly, they would have resisted the effects of the earthquake of 1857. Nor can we understand how Mr. Parry assumes a statement of such authority to be other than hostile to his conclusions as to the value of solidity. The inevitable "school boy" knows all about the Lisbon earthquake, and Mr. Parry adds other historical instances equally disastrous; but are we to understand that he assumes the force of the Yedo catastrophe of 1855 to have been equal to these? Contemporary record is unfortunately rare and incomplete, but if we are right in assuming these vast upheavals to be accompanied with a rending of the earth's surface, and the withdrawal of the sea followed by the influx of a prodigious tidal wave, we have excellent grounds for believing that the absence of these phenomena would show such assumption to be incorrect. We believe Mr. Parry to be mathematically accurate in his deductions as to the value of the temple roofs. But we do not conceive that his views can be altogether reconciled with those of Mr. Mallet as to the domestic architecture of countries visited by earthquakes.

WE are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Chaplin Ayton for a copious table of Japanese money with its approximate value stated in English, French and American currency. It will be found at pages 918 and 919.

The impression which existed yesterday that a pacific solution of the Chino-Japanese difficulty was at hand was to all appearance well-founded. The intelligence from Peking under date 21st instant is that conferences were held on the 18th, 19th, and 21st inst. between the Japanese representatives and the Chinese Ministers, at which certain concessions were virtually decided upon, removing the imminent peril of a resort to hostile action which prevailed up to the 18th.

This intelligence, though far from being as conclusive as could be desired indicates the acceptance of pacific counsils in the negotiations which were understood to have commenced on the 15th October. The *Daily News* says that the last news was of warlike rumours; the few pregnant lines sent by its Peking correspondent show that these were well founded, but that subsequent interviews between the negotiators have brought about a better state of feeling. The relations between the Japanese belonging to the war-vessels at Tientsin, and the local Chinese, are said not to be altogether amicable, some curiosity shown by the latter to inspect the ship being discouraged rather forcibly. The only indications of the state of feeling among the Chinese in Shanghai that was lately heard of, was the fact that the Taotai had enlisted 150 men for his body guard, and that native charterers of foreign sailing vessels stipulated for a clause saving them from the consequences of war.

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 17th October publishes an Imperial decree announcing that H. I. M. The Emperor had appointed Ying Han, now Governor of the province of An Hwuy, to be Governor-General of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse in the room of the late Juy Lin. The Tientsin correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary continues:—

Taking into consideration the present unfriendly state of relations between China and Japan, and the general importance at all times of the viceregal office at Canton, we may suppose that the Central Government are anxious that Ying Han should not lose a single day in reaching his new post; and that he will proceed by steamer via Tientsin and Shanghai, as the speediest mode of reaching his destination, instead of by land route, which the Governor-General in olden times used to adopt in travelling to the provincial capital from Peking.

The only antecedents which I have yet been able to learn of Ying Han, are that he is a Manchow, and that he is very industrious and painstaking in everything that concerns the duties of his posts. I have heard nothing whatever of an unfavorable nature in regard to his character. From the simple fact of the Central Government having given him in these times—pregnant with warlike intentions on the part of the Government of Japan—this appointment in the extremity of the south-west part of the Empire, and on the seaboard, close to the military posts of Macao and Hongkong, we may conclude that Ying Han is considered an able, energetic, intelligent official.

In a former letter, I mentioned that the Japanese High Commissioner, Mr. Okubo, and the Japanese Envoy, Mr. Yanigawara, with their suites, were expected here about the 20th instant, on their way to Japan. News arrived, however, on the day mentioned, that circumstances had arisen which had caused the departure of these high officials to be postponed, and that they would now not reach here till about the end of this month. The Japanese despatch boat *Kuroda*, which left here on the 15th instant, returned to the Taku anchorage on the 19th, having only gone as far as Chefoo, to report matters to the Japanese Admiral. The *Kuroda* has consequently been perfectly ready at Taku, since then, to convey back to Japan the Ministers and their suites. I also hear that another Japanese vessel of war has come to the Taku anchorage, so at present we have at this port one at Tientsin and two at Taku.

The Honorable B. P. Avery, the new Minister for the United States at the Court of Peking, (vice the Hon. Mr. Low), accompanied by Mrs. Avery, arrived here by the S. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shingking* on the 18th instant; and shortly after the vessel had been moored he took up his residence at the U. S. Consulate, with Consul Sheppard. On the following day Mr. Avery called on his Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Imperial Commissioner for the Northern Ports, who next day returned the call. It is said that Mr. Avery will start from here to-day for the metropolis, proceeding by the river to Tungchow.

TELEGRAMS were received yesterday from Shanghai confirming the impression that a satisfactory arrangement of the difference was very probable. Nothing, however, is yet definitely known. It is moderately certain, however, that negotiations were protracted beyond the 26th instant.

THE various public offices were closed on the 3rd instant, in observance of the anniversary of the Mikado's birthday. The buildings were decorated with flags and lanterns and in some cases with evergreen boughs in honour of the national gala, and at noon a royal salute was fired from the Kanagawa Forts and responded to by the men-of-war in Harbour. The Governor of Kanagawa entertained at dinner last evening the Consuls and the chief native officers of the Ken.

At Yedo a review was held in the presence of the Mikado at an early hour. His Majesty subsequently received the congratulations of his officers at the Royal Residence. The corps diplomatique was entertained at dinner at Hamagoten in the evening.

THE robbery within the precincts of the Custom House of a number of clocks from a case consigned to a Yokohama firm will, it may be presumed, promptly draw official attention to robberies in connection with ships cargoes which are becoming painfully frequent. The operation appears to have been boldly planned and executed.

THE trial of W. H. Thompson and C. West charged with having committed arson has been again postponed for one week to permit of the production of important witnesses.

It is understood that Sir Arthur Kennedy will shortly return to resume the government of Hongkong.

WE are not aware that the rumour referred to in the following paragraph, which comes from Tientsin, has any foundation in fact.

On the 12th instant we heard here of the receipt of a telegram at Shanghai that two new Japanese iron-clads had passed through the Suez Canal bound for Japan. This intelligence was, we have since understood, immediately transmitted to the capital. Of course all Japanese news of this sort is at the present moment invested with much importance for the Chinese Government. His Majesty the Emperor is at present absent from his capital on a sporting trip, but will no doubt be interested in hearing this on his return from the Southern Hunting Grounds, on the 16th instant.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per S. S. steamer *Oriosa*, despatched 2nd November, 1874.

		England.	France.
Ziegler & Co.	... ..	14	—
Reiss & Co	... ..	170	—
Sundries	... ..	417	8
		601	8
Total	... ..	609 bales.	
Silkworm Eggs	... ..	513 cases.	

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS TREATED DURING OCTOBER, 1874.

Class of Patients.	Remained from Sept.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained October 31st.	Total Treated.
1st	1	0	0	0	1	1
2nd	2	1	0	0	3	3
3rd	6	9	2	0	13	15
4th	0	1	0	1	0	1
Charity	5	1	3	1	2	6
Total	14	12	5	2	19	26

REVIEW OF THE JAPAN SILK TRADE FOR
THE SEASON 1873-1874.

(Continued from our last.)

III.

In attempting to review the past season we have acknowledged the difficulty of showing the exact difference between the prices realised at home by Japan silks and

their original cost. Now we will proceed to compare this last season with the preceding ones. Confining ourselves to a comparison of cost with cost we have no hesitation in saying that the following table (the first part of which was published in 1867), being compiled from authentic records may be considered as a true history of the rise and fall of prices in Japan.

TABLE—B.
EXPORT OF SILK FROM JAPAN.

SEASONS.	Bales of 80 catties.	Average value for all sorts per picul. \$	Amount in \$	Average ex- change on London @ 6 m/k.	Amount in £ St.	Average ex- change on Paris @ 6 m/k.	Amount in frances.	Cost laid down and Sold.	
								In London.	In Lyons.
1860-1861.	11,318	372	3,369,864	5 2	870,545	6.50	21,904,116	18/3	51
1861-1862.	11,915	403	3,844,023	5 1	977,022	6.40	24,601,747	19/3	54
1862-1863.	25,891	459	9,493,400	5 1	2,412,905	6.40	60,757,760	21/9	61
1863 July to Dec.	11,703		4,658,327	5 1		6.40			
1864 Jan. to June	4,228		1,716,358	5		6.30			
Grand total	15,931	500	6,374,685		1,618,072		40,626,847	23/	65
1864 July to Dec.	7,878		3,675,874	4 11 1/2		6.20			
1865 Jan. to June	8,645		4,477,157	4 8 1/2		5.88			
Grand total	16,523	617	8,153,031		1,948,321		49,116,091	26/9	75
1865 July to Dec.	6,574		3,818,393	4 7 1/2		5.83			
1866 Jan. to June	5,045		3,098,166	4 8		5.88			
Grand total	11,619	744	6,916,559		1,605,908		40,478,447	31/3	87
1866 July to Dec.	7,190		4,451,778	4 7 1/2		5.83			
1867 Jan. to June	6,874		3,853,191	4 6 1/2		5.72			
Grand total	18,564	765	8,804,969		1,904,468		47,994,117	31/6	88
1867 July to Dec.	4,990		2,901,483	4 7		5.77			
1868 Jan. to June	7,316		4,393,561	4 4 1/2		5.55			
Grand total	12,306	741	7,295,044		1,630,591		41,096,892	29/9	83
1868 July to Dec.	11,970		8,688,513	4 6 1/2		5.78			
1869 Jan. to June	3,014		1,894,425	4 6 1/2		5.75			
Grand total	14,984	882	10,582,938		2,403,208		61,112,548	35/	98
1869 July to Dec.	6,490		4,700,000	4 6 1/2		5.70			
1870 Jan. to June	7,946		5,081,100	4 6 1/2		5.74			
Grand total	14,436	847	9,781,100		2,216,228		55,955,114	33/6	93
1870 July to Dec.	1,652		1,247,260	4 5 1/2		5.64			
1871 Jan. to June	6,815		4,149,943	4 5		5.60 nominal.			
Grand total	8,467	796	5,397,203		1,194,480		30,274,226	30/9	86
1871 July to Dec.	9,755		6,096,870	4 5 3/4		5.72			
1872 Jan. to June	4,880		3,074,400	4 6 1/4		5.88			
Grand total	14,635	783	9,171,270		2,066,794		52,951,568	31/	87
1872 July to Dec.	8,799		4,927,300	4 6 3/4		5.90			
1873 Jan. to June	5,629		2,970,000	4 5 1/2		5.77			
Grand total	14,428	684	7,897,300		1,786,102		46,207,970	27/3	78
1873 July to Dec.	9,388		4,500,000	4 4 1/4		5.55			
1874 Jan. to June	5,132		2,298,800	4 4 1/4		5.54			
Grand total	14,520	585	6,798,800		1,482,549		37,710,352	22/9	64

TABLE—C.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS OF SILK FROM JAPAN.

SEASONS.	To England.	To France.	To America.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1862 1863.....	6,862	.....	143	18,881	25,886
1863 1864.....	8,979	205	55	5,692	14,981
1864 1865.....	9,492	4,479	.....	2,556	16,527
1865 1866.....	7,300	4,082	55	149	11,586
1866 1867.....	8,656	4,684	123	91	13,554
1867 1868.....	5,468	6,193	647	1	12,306
1868 1869.....	8,010	6,156	799	19	14,984
1869 1870.....	8,372	5,804	260	.....	14,436
1870 1871.....	7,120	896	353	98	8,467
1871 1872.....	7,946	6,203	58	430	14,633
1872 1873.....	7,365	5,516	172	1,375	14,428
1873 1874.....	7,015	6,254	162	1,089	14,520

⁽¹⁾ Until 1864-1865 when in addition to the line of P. & O. str. already existing the services of the Messageries Imperiales was fairly established between Yokohama and Hongkong, large shipments to Europe used to be made through Shanghai. Since 1871 shipments to other Countries are to be understood for the most part of shipments to Italy.

In August 1867 we wrote as follows: "The striking advance in the price of silk in this market since the opening of Japan fails to give an adequate idea of the profits derived by this country from the foreign trade. It should be borne in mind that the value of the Mexican dollar in native coin which was eight years ago in the proportion of about 220 *bu* per \$100, and which occasionally fell as low as 208 has advanced, amidst great fluctuations it is true, to about 330; so that one picul of silk which in 1860-61 at an exchange of say 220 fetched 818 *bu* (\$372) came in 1866-1867 at the average rate of 315 to fetch 2410 *bu* (\$765) a difference of nearly 200 per cent in favour of this country. Of course the native traders may have made profits or losses according to the judgment they showed in their speculations; but the silk growers for whom the cost of production, unless their taxes have been increased, must now be the same as it was in 1859, the silk growers, we say, or the lords of the soil must have realised considerable profits. It is a matter of surprise that under these circumstances the production of silk was not increased as was that of cotton as soon as a great demand sprung up for it. Leaving aside the unusually large export of 1862-1863 which it is now admitted was caused by stocks long accumulated in the country having then been allowed to come freely to this market, the capacity of Japan for export seems to remain stationary between 12,000 and 16,000 bales according as the season is more or less favorable to the crop and according to the requirements of the native consumption." Since then, prices have further advanced during two seasons, and a slow decline only began in 1870. Increased imports of all kinds of foreign cotton and woollen fabrics have probably reduced the consumption of silk stuffs in Japan, and yet during that period of seven years our export has oscillated between 12,000 and 15,000 bales giving an average of 13,400 bales per season. Foreigners have occasionally reported after a short trip through some silk district that the cultivation of the mulberry tree was said by the natives to be increasing; but having never surveyed the same locality before they could not compare, and their evidence has not been borne out by facts. It has also been repeatedly stated that the increased production of silk-worms' eggs was the real cause of the stationary condition of our export of silk. Before entering more fully into the examination of this vexed question, something should be said of the parasite of the silk-worm, a parasite existing also in China but

fortunately unknown in Europe, and called by the Japanese "*uji*."

In his third Report on Japanese Sericulture dated Yedo, 10th August, 1870, Mr. F. O. ADAMS, first Secretary of the British Legation, summing up his previous researches on the subject, states the larva of the *uji* after having fed upon the chrysalis and killed it, pierces the cocoon; that the cocoon thus pierced can neither be reeled, nor, of course, be used for reproduction, and that the proportion of cocoons containing *uji* varies from 10 to 80 per cent. In the absence of all reliable information on the part of the natives who seem to have paid no attention to the matter he was led to surmise that the larva of the *uji* must in spring transform itself into a fly, and that that fly deposited its eggs under the epidermis of the silk-worm. As early as 1869, he had arrived at the conclusion, a very sound one at all events, that if the Japanese instead of throwing away the *uji* as they did without taking any further notice of it, were made to understand that by killing every one of them at its birth, they might in time put an end to a plague which must have been enormously developed by the increase in the production of silk-worms' eggs for export. Acting upon his advice the Japanese Government issued instructions to that effect in the silk districts. Whether owing to this or to natural causes the ravages of the *uji* seem to have decreased; this year the proportion is reported to be only 10 to 20 per cent.

In order to put Mr. ADAMS' theory to the test of experiment, we reared some silk-worms in a room where every precaution was taken to exclude flies and other insects. The result was as follows:

312 say 50 per cent. cocoons pierced by moths.

235 say 38 per cent. pierced by *uji*.

40 say 7 per cent. unpierced either by moth or *uji*.

33 say 5 per cent. double cocoons.

620 cocoons in all, which produced grammes 29.38 of eggs. The male moths numbered 174, the females 138.

This was in 1873. As the *uji* came out of the cocoons we threw them into a pot filled with earth; the creatures immediately disappeared by crawling under the surface. In the space of a few days the soft skin of the *uji*, yellowish at first, had by degrees reddened, then blackened and become quite hard. In October some *uji* on being cut open were found to contain the well-formed embryo of a fly. On the 3rd May 1874 we had the satisfaction of finding a number of flies, which had emerged from the *uji*, pris-

ners under a veil of gauze arranged for that purpose; the empty shells of the larvæ were found in the earth where they had remained imbedded since their birth. The proportion of *uji*, which in spite of our precautions to protect the silk-worms we had found in our cocoons, was so startling that we contrived this year to protect them still more efficiently than we had done the year before. The eggs therefore were hatched and the worms fed under a wooden frame work provided with sliding doors and entirely covered with gauze. The windows of the room itself were closed with frames covered with the same material. The result was this:

275 say 31 per cent. cocoons pierced by moths.

450 say 53 per cent. pierced by *uji*.

135 say 12 per cent. unpierced by either moths or *uji*.

30 say 4 per cent. double cocoons.

890 cocoons in all, which produced grammes 30.62 of eggs.

In the presence of these facts the theory that the fly of the *uji* deposits its eggs under the epidermis of the silk-worm must clearly be given up. Does then the fly lay its eggs on the mulberry leaf? Is the food the vehicle by which the germ of the *uji* find its way into the silk-worm's intestines? Unfortunately none of our flies lived to breed, and we must leave to skilled entomologists and micrographs the solution of the problem.

To the kindness of a correspondent, who takes a warm interest in the matter, we are indebted for the following note:—"The fly of the *uji* is the "*Ujimiya Sericaria*" thus named by BONDANI."

The total number of cocoons which we produced in 1873 and 1874 amounted (deduction being made of those pierced by the *uji* say 45 per cent) to 825. They were found to weigh 800 grammes and measured two *masz*. (The *masz* is the measure by which cocoons are sold in Japan). The quantity of eggs which they produced was in all 60 grammes or the equivalent of three cards, the average weight of eggs laid on one card being 20 grammes. It follows that the production of one card required 266 grammes of cocoons. On this basis the production of 1,000,000 cards would have consumed 266,000 kilo of cocoons which if reeled at the rate of 15 kilo of cocoons for one of silk would have yielded 17,333 kilo or 354 bales of silk of 50 kilo each. Now, let us see how this result compares with the last results obtained in Europe. It is stated by an experienced silk grower (see *Moniteur des Soies* No. 616, 13th June, 1874), that one kilo of yellow cocoons may be reckoned to produce by the "*système cellulaire*," on an average 2 ounces, say 60 grammes or the equivalent of three cards of eggs. The consequence is that in France the equivalent of 1,000,000 cards of 20 grammes each would consume 330,000 kilo of cocoons which if reeled at the rate of 12 kilo of cocoons for 1 of silk would yield 27,750 kilo or 555 bales of silk of 50 kilo each. But in calculating the equivalent of 1,000,000 cards to be in Japan 354 bales, we have left aside one important item, we mean the *uji*, the ravages of which among the cocoons have the widest range, varying in fact, we speak by experience, from 0 to 90 per cent. If we take for the last period of ten years an average of 33 per cent. only, the number of 354 will be swelled into 471 bales.

It will naturally be asked: how is it that in Europe where the *uji* is unknown the consumption of cocoons for eggs should appear to come out larger than in Japan? To this objection the answer seems to be this: 1stly:—In a given weight the number of yellow cocoons is much

smaller than that of the ordinary green or white Japanese cocoons. It is stated by DUSEIGNEUR the author of the "*Monographie du Cocon*" and of the article "*Silk*" in the "*Dictionnaire du Commerce*" that in Europe when a great variety of breeds (so many of which are now extinct) were thriving, one kilo of live cocoons contained from 350 to 750 of them. In Japan the same weight contains as many as 1,000 and the reproductive power of the Japanese breed seems to be comparatively greater.

2dly:—In Europe, the careful silk grower will only select for making eggs the best, healthiest-looking cocoons and reject not only the double cocoons but all the weak and stained ones which he considers *a priori* as the offspring of sickly worms. If it be further objected that calculations based upon such small experiments as ours are not conclusive, we should answer that the total crop of Japan is nothing after all, but the aggregate of a multitude of very small individual crops. The cocoons which we reared this year are neither better nor worse than the produce which is at present selling in the market as "*pierced cocoons*." Those pierced cocoons give the clearest possible evidence that the Japanese do by no means select their best cocoons for making eggs. When the crop is over the silk grower, if he thinks that silk-worms' eggs are likely to pay, will cut open a certain number of cocoons to ascertain the proportion of *uji* contained in the chrysalides. (The statement that the presence of the *uji* in the silk-worm's body can be detected by a black spot on its epidermis has not been confirmed by our observations). If this experiment leads him to expect a fair percentage of moths, he will, perhaps, set apart the best cocoons for reeling, but he will be sure to use the rest, weak, double and all for making eggs. It must be inferred from this that the allowance of fifteen kilo of cocoons for one kilo of silk, upon which we have based our calculation is a very liberal one as a large portion of the cocoons actually used for making eggs would, if reeled, yield a much smaller return in silk. In conclusion we should say that in Japan the production of 1,000,000 cards of silk-worms' eggs diminishes the production of silk by about 450 shipping bales of 112 lbs. or 50 kilo.

Seasons.		Export of Silkworms' Eggs Cards.	Export of Silk Cards.
1865-1866	...	3,000,000	11,619
1866-1867	...	950,000	13,564
1867-1868	...	850,000	12,306
1868-1869	...	2,300,000	14,984
1869-1870	...	1,400,000	14,436
1870-1871	...	1,300,000	8,467
1871-1872	...	1,300,000	14,636
1872-1873	...	1,280,000	14,428
1873-1874	...	1,425,000	14,520

The above table shows that since 1866 a small or a large export of cards has not been attended by a correspondent increase or decrease in the export of silk. If, however, the trade in silk-worms' eggs has not materially affected the quantity of our export its influence on the quality of Japan silk has been manifest. There are some favored districts in the provinces of Joshu, Shinchu and Oshu which produce the best eggs in Japan. When the foreign competition ceases, when the native silk grower may revert to his former custom of deriving his yearly supply of eggs from the best sources at a moderate price, then, we hope, will Japan silk regain that reputation which it won during the period from 1860 to 1865 and lost soon after. We foreigners, by exporting the best seed, deprived the country of one primary condition in the production of good silk.

As the use of silk dresses has apparently rather diminished than increased in Japan and this country's export of silk fabrics is not worth mentioning, there can be no doubt that the stationary condition of our export is caused by the stagnant state of production itself. That the climatic condition of Japan would allow of the cultivation of the mulberry tree on an immensely larger scale is certain; but custom, routine, the ignorance and poverty of the agricultural classes, probably also a slow increase in population have limited that cultivation to certain districts where the art of silk growing has made very unequal progress. If the great landed aristocracy of Japan had been maintained and improved, or if its local influence had been replaced by the action of a powerful and enlightened Government, the result might be different. As matters now stand we can only regret the fall of the Daimios, or expect better effects from the good intentions of the present rulers. In Italy, sericulture under the combined influence of an intelligent landed aristocracy of rank and wealth and liberal political institutions is becoming more and more a great national industry; but there is no such immediate prospect for Japan. We would therefore venture to suggest that general poverty, the want of a well-regulated spirit of enterprise among the people, or the barrenness of the last revolution in so far as it leaves the agricultural classes without leaders are among the main obstacles to the expansion of our silk trade.

We have before us a semi official document (see *Japan Mail* 27th Oct., 1874, "Burning of Silkworms' Eggs") in which it is stated by well known native merchants of Yokohama that the yearly consumption of silkworms' eggs (we suppose of annual breed) is in round numbers 600,000 cards. The average yield of one card has been this year in France 18 kilo, and in Italy 22 kilo of cocoons. Taking it to be in Japan 20 kilo, 600,000 cards of annual breed would yield 12,000,000 kilo of cocoons. Supposing that there were no export of silkworms' eggs to provide for, those cocoons reeled at the rate of 15 kilo of cocoons for one of silk will produce 800,000 kilo, say 16,000 bales of silk of 50 kilo each. If to that quantity we add, let us say, 25 per cent or 4,000 bales for the product of the *bivoltini* breeds which are extensively reared in the south and west of this island, the total yearly production of Japan will appear to be 20,000 bales, and our average yearly export of 14,000 bales to leave a balance of 6,000 bales for native consumption. However, in the absence of reliable information on several important points, we must offer this estimate as a mere surmise.

IV.

On the 1st October 1873 the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, the conclusion of which was as follows:—"That the circumstances in which the silk trade is situated constitutes an infraction of the treaties, and that an appeal be made to the Foreign Representatives with an earnest request that their attention may be drawn at their earliest convenience to the grievances of the silk trade."

The circumstances alluded to in the above were the following:—According to an usage dating from the opening of this port, the weight of the silk tares which was, and for a long time remained extremely irregular, was settled by mutual agreement, but at much inconvenience between sellers and buyers. For each of the cotton bags in which silk is weighed the seller allowed 1 lb. a.d.p. Some time in October 1873 the Guild of native dealers or Kaisha agreed between themselves: 1st, that henceforth the allowance for the cotton bags was to be neither more nor less than their actual weight;

2ndly, that the paper ties for hank silks being now made of a uniform weight, stamped and sold by the Japanese Government, the allowance for such ties was to be fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent although in reality they averaged less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the weight of silk. Some of the foreign buyers had accepted this arrangement as a fair one; some had resisted it and the Kaisha had resolved to stop dealings with the opponents who referred the matter to the Chamber of Commerce. A special committee had been appointed to propose to the Kaisha to make a further allowance of 1 per cent. on all silks as a compensation for dampness. The Kaisha had rejected that proposition. So far, it was obvious that taken in itself the point at issue was of an extremely small importance and practically the indifference of most of the foreign merchants had decided it in favour of the Japanese. It remains now to explain how the Chamber was led not only to magnify it into a serious grievance but to appeal for redress to the Diplomatic body. Some of the members present at the meeting had exerted themselves to show that the Kaisha was a powerful association who under official patronage had assumed the entire control of the silk trade; that it arrogated to itself the right not only of coercing its own members into obedience to its decrees, but also of dictating to the foreign trade; that its action, however trifling in the present instance, was pregnant with the most momentous consequences, and ought to be opposed at once.

Finally, the thin end of the wedge argument had duly been brought forward and carried the day.

On the 31st December, 1873, Sir HARRY PARKES addressed the following letters to the Chamber of Commerce.

YEDO, December 21st, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has passed between us, relative to the illegal proceedings of the Silk Guild called the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha, I have now the honour to forward to you, on the part of the Foreign Representatives, whom you addressed on this subject, and for the information of the Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce, a copy of a note in which the Foreign Representatives stated the result of their discussions with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the abuses of which you complained. I also add a translation of His Excellency's reply, in which he informs the Foreign Representatives that those abuses have never received the sanction of the Government, and that the said association cannot interfere with the transactions of other merchants, nor oblige them to bring their silk or silk-worms' eggs to the said Kuaisha for inspection. His Excellency also forwards a notification, of which I enclose a translation, in which interference on the part of this or other Guilds with the free action of dealers not belonging thereto is distinctly forbidden, and he adds the assurance that the Japanese Government will diligently take measures for the removal of these obstructions to trade of which the Foreign Representatives have complained.

I think it desirable to forward to you this correspondence in Japanese as well as in English, and I should observe that the Foreign Representatives will be glad to be kept informed of the result of the above mentioned proceedings, which they trust will be to confine the operations of the Kiito Aratame Kuaisha to legitimate channels, and to free foreign and native trade from similar interference in future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

HARRY S. PARKES.

A. J. WILKIN, Esq.,
Chairman of the Yokohama General
Chamber of Commerce.

Since then nearly a year has elapsed; no fresh complaints have been heard; the Kuaisha however is still in existence, its proceedings are very much the same as before, and it may be interesting to say a few words of its origin, privileges and duties. The excessive irregularity in the weight of the silk tares, the fraudulent practices of the silk reelers and the gradual deterioration in the quality of silk became such crying evils, especially in 1868, that on several occasions the Chamber of Commerce was called upon to lay the grievances of the trade before the foreign Representatives. The effect of their remonstrances with the Japanese Government was slow,

When at last the latter took action in the matter, it was by instructing the Treasury Department to manufacture, stamp and sell paper ties of a specified shape and weight to the silk reellers. Transactions were prohibited throughout the country in silk which was not tied with the official ties. Besides this, certain measures were prescribed to improve the quality of silk and prevent fraud. To enforce these enactments the Japanese Government had no need to create a new branch of administration. The silk trade as any other trade or industry in Japan was long since constituted into a guild or corporation; the old silk guild was found to be a convenient channel through which the Finance Department could follow the transactions in silk and watch the execution of their decrees. A full translation of the "*Rules for regulating the production of silk*," and also of the "*Rules of the raw silk inspecting Association*" or Kiito Aratame Kaisha, has been published in the *Japan Mail*, 8th December, 1873. Both were issued and signed by the chief Commissioner of Revenue, under the date of 12th January, 1873. The most important are the following:—

RULE I.—The Local Raw-silk Examining Companies will distribute to the Silk-cultivators all the paper-ties furnished by the Finance Department for Silk for exportation and for home consumption. The cultivator stamps on the papertie, the name of his province and of his place of residence. Whether made up in the fashions styled *Saga*, *Maga*, *Nagata* or in any other, each hank must have a tie attached. No transactions will be made in any Silk which does not bear the owner's stamp.

When the silk is examined the Association will attach its stamp as proof of its having been inspected.

RULE II.—The Raw-silk Associations at the open ports in examining Silk will accept as proof, the seal on the ties of the Local Raw-silk Associations.

RULE III.—The Local Associations will pay in before hand to the Local Government Office, the regulation price of the ties, which will be afterwards recovered from the Silk-cultivators.

RULE IV.—The Government having prohibited transactions in Silk which is not tied with the official ties, not only will the members of the Association not trade in such Silk, but if any one offends against the prohibition they will seize the goods and lodge an information with the Local authorities.

RULE V.—The wholesale firms connected with the hitherto existing Association at the open ports and the provincial dealers will (or shall) equally form part of the Association.

RULE VI.—Goods for export which are forwarded to an open port by the Provincial Associations must be sent to the open port branch of the Association, or to one of the firms associated with it.

RULE VII.—If any one after having bound himself by the obligations of the previous sections belonging to an open port branch of the Association or any firm connected with it deals in Silk which has not the stamp of the Local Association, or assists in doing so by forwarding Bills of Exchange, &c., the Association will impose a suitable fine.

RULE VIII.—If, on the other hand, a member of a Local branch forwards goods to a merchant unconnected with the branch at the open port, so that they do not pass through the hands of the open port branch or of one of the firms connected with it the Local Association will impose a suitable fine.

RULE IX.—Silk for exportation must previously be inspected by the Associations at the open ports. If, after inspection, a bargain cannot be concluded, the owner is at liberty to send it back for internal consumption, and in such a case half the fee for inspection will be returned.

RULE X.—If it should appear on inspection that Silk which has been examined has been made up in a tangled or otherwise improper manner, the open port branch will communicate with the branch at the place of production, and after the matter has been examined into a suitable fine will be imposed, and the Local branch will also fine the Silk-cultivator.

The subtlest advocate would probably fail in the attempt of reconciling some of these rules with the statements made by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in his correspondence with the Diplomatic body (see *Japan Mail*, 13th February, 1874, page 13). A careful perusal of both will throw ample light on the meaning of the last paragraph in Sir HARRY PARKES' letter to the Chamber of Commerce.

A full investigation of the whole matter would no doubt shew that "Kiito Aratame Kaisha" is only a new name for the old silk guild appropriated by a recent decree to the new fiscal arrangements of the Japanese Government

and the best evidence of it is that the members of the Yokohama Kaisha are the very same men with whom our silk business has been transacted ever since the opening of this port. The reform in the silk tares which has been an unmixed good, and the so called inspection of silk which has never had any perceptible effect on the quality or assortment of silk, have no doubt added something to the cost of silk, but this addition is trifling, and it has been the consequence of our cry for reform. It should be borne in mind that the price which we pay for silk is governed not by its actual cost at the seller's hands, but by our opinion of its probable value at home. Therefore any tare or duty or "squeeze" is after all borne by the native dealer, and it only becomes objectionable to us when its extent threatens to discourage production, and thereby cripple our trade. As for the Guild system it may or may not affect the freedom of our transactions with the Japanese, but we have no evidence of its evil effects on production.

Under these circumstances ought the abolition of the Kaisha to be considered by the foreign trade as an essentially desirable object and made a stand point? We should say no. Abolish the Kaisha and we are brought face to face with that rabble of *shonin* or petty dealers from whom we are now screened by a body of men who are the best representatives of the Japanese trade, men whom we know, who know our ways, whom we may trust to a certain extent, with whom our intercourse since the opening of this port has rather improved than otherwise, a body of men who in Japan as everywhere else form a necessary link between the producer and the exporter. Some of them by their wealth, some by their personal influence with the *shonin* class are year by year acquiring a greater control over the silk which comes to this market; through their agency larger and more rapid transactions are now possible than was the case some years ago. We report this as a recent feature in the native trade; that it is also a satisfactory and promising one few among the foreign merchants, will, we should think, dispute. Ought the free access of foreigners to the interior of the country to be considered as an unmixed good? For industrial purposes we should say, yes; as regards purely commercial operations, we should be much less affirmative. All the Japan silks available for export are sure to be brought to this port by native agency and we may fight the battle of our interest better on this than on any other ground.

Free trade is one of our stock notions the intrinsic worth of which depends on time and place. Guilds are the natural outgrowth, and perhaps a necessity of trade in a country which has not reached the stage of representative Government. Finally, if our difficulties are, as we believe them, to be inherent to the present political, economical and financial organisation of this country, their removal must be the work of time.

To our readers in Japan we need not apologize for the length of this essay which contains almost nothing new to most of them. They will understand that it is chiefly intended for our readers at home. If it contributes in spreading some more accurate notions on the Japan silk trade, our labour will not have been in vain.

JAPANESE JURISDICTION.

A TRANSLATION will be found elsewhere of the third of the series of Essays from the *Tokio Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, of which we have already submitted the two first to our readers. Under the title of 'The subjection of foreigners resident in Japan to the laws of our Country' it treats the important question of Japanese jurisdiction over

foreigners, and demands attentive consideration, as well on account of the claims as the admissions which it makes. We regard the latter as so honourable to the writer that we shall endeavour to divert of every particle of asperity the answers we may have to make to the former, and we cannot but regard it as a hopeful sign of the new-born journalism of this country that it shows a spirit at once so serious, candid, and just. At the same time we cannot permit ourselves to be disarmed by the politeness of our adversary, and while we shall try to imitate him in the care with which he seeks to avoid giving offence, we shall remember that the reciprocal relations of nations are not solely questions of good manners.

The general position taken up by the writer in the opening of his Essay is unassailable from an abstract point of view, and no reproach can be made to the Japanese for desiring, and pursuing with the tenacity of purpose they certainly show on this question, the rights to which their admission to the family of nations potentially entitles them. We cannot too often repeat that the Western world looks with no favour upon extra-territorial rights, regarding them only as conditions of nonage and pupillage incidental to such admission, the removal of which, as early as circumstances permit, is not only agreeable to, but demanded by, justice. But when, in treating of this subject, the Essayist, descants upon the injuries Japan sustains by not possessing jurisdiction over the foreign settlements, and says "How much more must it be the case when our people are oppressed by foreigners and a sense of wrong rankles in their breast," we must ask leave to remind him that our courts do administer substantial justice to Japanese who seek it there, while it is notorious that the foreigner cannot obtain similar treatment at the hands of the Japanese. In the matter of the recovery of debts, advances, or claims upon bankrupt estates, what justice have foreigners to expect? How often do they obtain redress for wrongs arising from these sources? To do any justice to this subject it is necessary to come into daily contact with men actively engaged in business, and what is their universal complaint? That it is only under exceptional circumstances that justice can be obtained; that delays, evasions, equivocations and denials meet them at every step; that there are no sure foundations of law, no invariable principles of procedure. It is not sufficient that a writer, arguing, perhaps, from his own personal desire that justice should be done, or his own good intentions that, were he a judge, he would be a just one, defends his country on this question. He must come into the hard world of every-day life, and see what is the actual working of things. Were he to do so, and were his acknowledgments as frank as his intentions appear good, we can assure him that he would soon confess us right in this matter. It is but a few weeks back that we showed the grievous injuries foreigners sustain from the operation of the bankruptcy laws, or, to speak more truly, the absence of even tolerable bankruptcy laws, in this country. If we may be pardoned a reference to our then expressed views, we would ask our Essayist how he can think that the European Powers would consent to hand over their subjects to a jurisdiction afflicted with such a palsy as Japanese law betrays on this vital subject?

Proceeding a little further in our Essayist's work, we come to a passage where we find some difficulty in believing that we follow him accurately. He makes the frank acknowledgment that "In no Asiatic country are there satisfactory laws, nor a complete system of jurisprudence to which life or property could be trusted," and he proceeds

to say that in the event of his own Government entering into treaty relations with various Asiatic countries, including China, it would entirely abrogate its duties were it to place its subjects under the laws of those countries. Do we understand him to claim that Japan is not Asiatic? Impossible, surely. It is peopled by an Asiatic race, has an Asiatic form of government, an Asiatic religion, Asiatic laws, customs and literature. Since Australia was discovered we have not heard of a new continent. Are we really in the New Atlantis? And even if Japan were anxious to arrogate to herself the right of a sixth division of the world—a position which, for her own sake, we sincerely hope she will not claim—truth demands that she should regard the claims of her foster-mother, China, with something more of respect. From China she derived her religion, her arts, much of her literature and the character in which the better part of it is written. Far more than this, however. Her own law consists only of such portions of Chinese law as she has been able to assimilate. Her code, as it stands, is only an imperfect imitation of the Chinese code, and any one of her sons who speaks lightly of such obligations as these gifts involve comes dangerously near to the just imputation of ingratitude. In good truth, we must bind our essayist by the inexorable inference he has taught us, and plead that as he would censure his own Government were it to hand over its subjects to such laws as those of China, much more would the Western powers be to blame for placing their subjects or citizens under laws which, though lately modified in their criminal portion, are not more complete nor better administered than those of China. From this position there appears to us to be no escape.

But we cannot pass this portion of our subject without referring to the actual spirit which even yet lingers in the criminal law of this country. We will give the following statement of facts, and leave our readers—aye, and the Japanese, too—to judge for themselves how far the European Powers are likely to trust their subjects to such laws.—A Chinese, employed by a foreign firm here, angrily, indeed, but not maliciously, kicked a Japanese who dropped a tea-chest on him. The Japanese died. The Court which tried the Chinaman admitted that there was no malice, but condemned him to imprisonment for life! This is not the criminal law of a civilized, and barely that of a semi-civilized, nation. This fact cannot be too widely known, nor the law under which this terrible and shocking injustice has been perpetrated too quickly reformed.

Proceeding with the analysis of our Essayist's views we have nothing but praise to award him for the paragraph immediately following that which we have just left. It is by frank acknowledgments of this nature that foreigners, who dread that Japan will make ship-wreck on those terrible rocks of vanity and superficiality can be disarmed. Were more of this spirit visible in the generation which is now governing, and that now rising, in Japan, half the battles her friends have to fight for her, and which her enemies win so easily, would be victories for her. They would rebound to her true credit, dissipate the painful doubts about her future which are now only too common and too well founded, and demonstrate the real value of that odious and fawning adulation which has been at once the cause of and the excuse for half her errors.

Equally sound, and equally concurrent with the best foreign views, is the contempt the Essayist undisguisedly casts upon the proposal to take the *Code Napoléon*, and to imagine that it is sufficient to put a translation of it into

the hand of every judge in Japan, to convert him into a law administering officer. To say nothing of the absolute want of congruity between what may be termed the common law of this country and the code or common law of any European country, the idea of supposing that any mechanical contrivance of this nature—for such it is—would pass muster with the European powers for a system of jurisprudence to which they would entrust the liberties, life and property of their subjects, is to afford them the most absolute proof of what we said a fortnight ago, that Japanese not only know nothing of law as a science, but have no idea that they do not know this. Do they imagine that the science of navigation consists in having a sextant, a chronometer and a compass, and that there is any such virtue in these instruments alone as will enable one of their young naval apprentices to take command of a ship bound to Europe. The idea that the *Code Napoléon* will do any thing more for them in law than these instruments in navigation is wholly visionary, as they will assuredly find if the proposal to administer law to foreigners by that means is made to the Treaty Powers. The position the Essayist takes up in this matter is perfectly just, and it is one of the most hopeful signs we have seen in this country that he maintains it without the smallest misgiving of its truth.

When the Japanese are tired of wandering in the circle of error into which they were betrayed when they commenced listening to false prophets who prophesied smooth things, and encouraged a *regime* of carpet-baggers which has done here precisely what it has done everywhere else, viz, brought trouble in every shape from every quarter of the compass, they will curse the day when they refused to listen to those who sincerely had their interest at heart, but who scorned to sugar their words or palter with their opinions to suit views they knew were unsound and could only prove disastrous if carried into operation. This delusion about a ready-made code has now lasted some years, and must disappear as surely as Japan is Japan. A thousand times better would it have been had she despatched a mission to India to enquire into the principles of the code adopted there in the government of our Asiatic Empire—a code which by its simplicity, its comprehensiveness and its adoption of the soundest and most tried principles of jurisprudence, has extorted the admiration of all who have studied it, and now constitutes one of the great blessings given to a people, conquered, indeed, yet far more free and happy than they ever could have been under their own despotic rulers.

THE SUBJECTION OF FOREIGNERS RESIDENT IN JAPAN TO THE LAWS OF OUR COUNTRY.

[TRANSLATION.]

Tōkiō Nishinichi Shinbun, No. 835, of Oct. 26th, 1874.

That all persons living in any country, without discrimination of foreigner or native, should in all things obey the laws of that country is in accordance with right principles, and this right is enjoyed at this moment by all western nations. But the treaties with our country are not framed in accordance with this principle, and as the foreigners resident here severally obey the laws of their respective countries, Japanese judges have no authority to decide the rights or wrongs in any matter whatsoever of either civil or criminal law, consequently our townspeople and officials of rank look up to foreigners as persons who cannot be interfered with, no matter what arbitrary acts they may commit. This is what we see at the five ports and two cities every day, and it even goes so far as this—that the foreign settlements have come to be looked upon as first-rate hiding places for thieves. To

call this state of things by its right name: it would hardly be an absurdity to say that the settlements are no longer Japanese territory and the land has been partitioned off and given to foreigners. How much more must it be the case when our people are oppressed by foreigners and a sense of wrong rankles in their breast. Consequently, when our country revises the treaties, the first thing to do will be to stipulate that foreigners shall be subject to our law. If it should be impossible to make this stipulation it would be much less trouble to have no treaty at all.

In order to be able to discuss this article we ought, however, to know the cause of foreign governments having made treaties by which jurisdiction is divided. This divided jurisdiction is called in English 'Extra Territoriality,' and means the inapplicability of our national laws. It is confined to Sovereigns, Ambassadors, Envoys, &c. The origin of its being extended so as to cover the subjects of a particular country is that during the middle ages the Mussulmans conquered part of Europe, and having taken possession of the capital of the eastern empire, established the kingdom of Turkey. When the Christian kingdoms entered into treaties with it, as its customs, religion and laws were all different from those of Europe, a piece of ground on the opposite side of a river in the capital (much like Fukagawa or Honjō at Yedo) was set aside as the foreign settlement, and the first treaty by which divided jurisdiction was established was made. This example has been followed in Asia and Africa, crossed over to China and then infected Japan.

At the risk of being thought to be prejudiced in favour of foreigners, let us place ourselves in the position of Foreign Ministers of State, and we shall certainly refuse to call upon our countrymen to obey the laws of Asiatic countries; and the duties of a Government towards its people would certainly not permit of it. This is one of the most important of its duties. In no Asiatic country are there satisfactory laws, nor a complete system of jurisprudence, to which life or property could be trusted. For example, suppose that our own government were to enter into treaties with China, Corea, Annam and Awa, and were to agree to place our people under the jurisdiction of those countries, could it be said to have discharged its duties. It is the same in the case of Treaties between Europe and Asiatic countries.

Well then, is there no arrangement by which the divided jurisdiction treaties can be abolished? We reply: There is. But that plan does not consist in over-reaching foreign governments by temporary artifices, and so obtaining the abolition of the Treaties. It consists in enabling foreign governments to entrust their country to our country's laws with perfect freedom from anxiety. How are they to be reassured as to this matter? By the compilation of a satisfactory code of laws; by the institution of courts which shall not be influenced by the power of the government; by the appointment of experienced legal officers, and the association along with them of juries; and offering to foreigners practical proof that their decisions are impartial, and that there is no justice denied or delayed. Then, even though our country, should not demand it, foreign countries would certainly of their own accord seek to abolish the treaties of divided jurisdiction.

Our Government early turned its attention to this matter. Of late frequent reforms have been made in the judicial system, and its earnest desire is that our laws shall not differ from those which are common to all countries. But laws must be established on the basis of the customs and old precedents of the country for which they are intended, and it would be impossible to transplant the law of another country and apply it in our own. Greece adopted a selection from the French and German laws as its national code; which looks very beautiful on paper, but is said to be unmanageable in practice because it is at variance with Greek customs and old precedents. Let us pray, go on gradually and gently, and bring the people into the region of enlightenment before they are aware of it. As for the notions of those who, utterly disregarding our want of legal offices and counsel, and leaving out of view the difference of custom and precedent, propose to adopt all of a sudden a translation of the *Code Napoléon* just as it is, and, with that as a Japanese national system

of law, would propose to abolish the stipulations relating to divided jurisdiction, when the treaties come to be revised, we can only regard them as the ideas of beardless schoolboys. It is plain that the evil results would not only be our people would suffer inconvenience, but that foreign governments would refuse to abolish the stipulation.

It has been proposed to follow the example of Egypt in her late negotiations with Foreign Powers, and to carry out a system of mixed courts, jointly presided over by Japanese and foreign legal officers, and to obtain commercial and civil jurisdiction, so as ultimately to subject foreigners altogether to our laws. Perhaps this might suit. But it will be for the gentlemen who occupy positions of responsibility to think over this. We do not venture to meddle with the discussion.

What we earnestly desire is to cut away a fraction of divided jurisdiction, however small, and to recover a fraction of the right of subjecting foreigners to our laws, whether it be by mixed courts, or by courts presided over by our own legal officers, or by gradual execution of a scheme, or merely the civil jurisdiction. If we could recover it in the case of mercantile law, civil and criminal law as well, it would be the greatest happiness for the people of Japan which we could possibly hope for.

MEMORIAL.

(From the *Nisshin Shinjishi* of November 4th, 1874).

TRANSLATION.

[The following has appeared in the *Shimbun Tsasshi*. It is described as a memorial lately presented to H. M. the Tennō by some *samurai* of the Kochi (Tosa) Ken. The loyal grief for their country of the writers is abundantly evident from the document itself, but their ideas are very different from the commonly received opinions. We publish it so that the public may have an opportunity of judging of them.]

It is our humble opinion that the present condition of the Empire is becoming daily more pressing, and monthly more and more urgent. The people are filled with suspicion, and no longer know which direction to take, whilst spirited *samurai* fear that the way of peaceful Government of the Empire has been departed from and that it will be years before things again attain a settled condition. We have been long in the enjoyment of the Imperial favours, and if at present we stood idly by, and neglected to set forth fully our genuine grief for the present state of our country, we should be unworthy of being called true servants of your majesty. But we are poor and without the means of providing travelling expenses, and we are therefore unable to take a long journey away from our native village. So that our anxious thoughts are wasted to no purpose. We have, however, humbly observed that your majesty dispensing in your great wisdom an enlightened policy to the nation, has established a Deliberative Assembly, and sending forth the Imperial mandates to the four quarters of the Empire, has called upon all, even the lowest classes of the cities, to state, without fear of giving offence, whatever views they may entertain. If we, were now to remain silent, we should not only be thwarting the intention, which Your Majesty has condescended to make known, of putting aside your own ideas and ascertaining the wishes of the people, but might perhaps never have another similar opportunity. In spite of our own meanness, therefore, we humbly beg to lay before Your Majesty this paper in which we have discussed each matter in a separate paragraph.

I.—It is a just principle that in establishing the laws and institutions of any country, the feelings and customs of its inhabitants should be conformed to. In this Empire there are Imperial institutions. Europe and America have institutions of their own, and the same is true in respect to other parts of the world. In this Empire the fundamental relations of lord and vassal, of parent and child, are established firm and unchangeable as a mountain. In China, the transfer of the Empire from *Giō* to *Shu* is praised as a noble and magnanimous act, but it resulted afterwards in the exile of *To* and the punishment of *Bu*. It is impossible to enumerate all the occasions in which these names were invoked in after times as a justification for regicide and parricide. France is described to us as

an enlightened, civilized, wealthy and warlike country, but their King was made prisoner by the Prussians, and I have not heard that even one Frenchman died a sacrifice to patriotism and high principle. But is it not enlightenment and civilization where lord and vassal, parent and child, husband and wife, each observe faithfully their respective duties; where governors and governed live amicably together; where there are no starving paupers in the streets, or robbers on the moors and where the people are slow to private quarrel, but zealous to combat in the cause of their country? How can we first suppress courtesy and shamefacedness, and then account it enlightenment and civilization? For these reasons if we honour and maintain our Imperial form of Government, and follow the precepts of the sages, it will necessarily become manifest whether a comparison is favorable to them or to us. But if we want only to imitate the customs of European countries, it is impossible to say that this evil may not lead to the insidious introduction of what is known to them as a republic.

II.—The Court regulations for ceremonies and dresses were instituted by our ancestors, and have been observed by a long line of Emperors. They should not be altered without good reason. If there are some which are inconvenient, and which ought to be altered, this should not be done without first announcing the change at the tombs of the Emperors' ancestors and publishing it to the people. But now this is not done. Everything has been changed in imitation of European dress and European ceremonies, with the sole exception that the Shintō officials are allowed to retain the old forms of ceremony. The result is that not only are the people wholly unused to European forms of ceremony, but even officials, although at the public offices they imitate the European practice, adhere to the old customs when at home. In Japan, it has always been the custom to salute in squatting posture, but they consider it polite to stand. The Shintō officials alone are to be made to follow the old custom. Does this mean that in paying honors to our ancestors they are to worship in a squatting posture but that towards other officials or towards foreigners they are to adopt a standing position? And are the officials to stand at audiences, or when they meet foreigners, but to worship in a squatting posture when paying their respects at the tombs of their ancestors. If this is really to be the case, we at any rate cannot see the fitness of such an arrangement: matters of ceremony should not be dealt with in such an off-hand manner. We pray that the regulations of our ancestors be at once reverted to.

III.—Lately schools have been established in every parish, whether town or rural, to which children of all classes are admitted. In addition to this, a large number of students have been sent to European countries, and caused to investigate their learning. At no time in history has learning been so flourishing. In Education, however, the chief attention is devoted to European studies, and the doctrines of the Chinese sages seem on the point of being discarded. It appears to us that the doctrines of the Chinese sages accord well in many points with the Shintō religion, and about 1,600 years have now elapsed during which they have been held in high esteem by an unbroken succession of Mikados. Would it not be an error to do away entirely with them? Education should consist, first of all, in the study of our native writings by which we learn the superiority of our national constitution over those of all foreign nations, and next in acquiring a knowledge of the doctrines of the (Chinese) sages, by which we learn the virtues of Loyalty, Filial Piety, Benevolence, and Justice. After that, the pupil should be taught to read European books, by which his understanding may be more and more enlarged. Any other course will certainly end in exalting them and in thinking meanly of ourselves, and must speedily result in causing us to fall into the snares of the evil religion. Even now the religion of Jesus is flourishing in the metropolis, and there is danger of its spreading over the whole Empire. Now the religion of Jesus is one which shows its respect for Heaven by misrepresenting Heaven, and whose mode of teaching men is to lead them astray. It is a religion which has the evil result of causing men to make naught of their lords and parents. If it is not now strictly prohibited, it threatens to raise its hopes even to

the Imperial throne. Is not this a truly alarming state of things? We have humbly observed that the fact of the Imperial line having remained unbroken from the first foundation of the Empire until now is due to the Imperial glory being shed abroad throughout the land, and the people enjoying the blessings of the Imperial favour, to the hearty observance of the respective duties of lord and vassal, and to a just distinction being maintained between high and low. But the students of western learning call those bigots who respect the religion of our Empire, and ridicule as students of a far-fetched philosophy those who read Chinese books. But what do we mean by "bigot"? Is it not a person who holds fast to one thing and is incapable of progress, and would not we call it far-fetched philosophy when a man is ignorant of the good and bad qualities of things which are before his eyes, and starts off in pursuit of that which is high and distant? Is not the bigotry of the students of western learning therefore of the worst kind, for they do nothing but assert the fitness of the customs of foreign countries distant 10,000 *ri*, and are ignorant of the reverence due to the religion of the *Kami*, and of the utility of the doctrines of the sages.

We pray that Your Majesty will encourage the true learning, and prohibit evil doctrines, thereby maintaining sternly the right system of education.

IV.—There are at present many matters with which the state has to deal, but among them none is more pressing than to stir up the spirit of the *samurai*, and to calm the minds of the people. The reason why our Empire has never since its first foundation been exposed to insult from other countries is that the original high spirit of the *samurai* has always been preserved. If it had not been preserved, how should we ever have been able to confront all the great continents on equal terms? In spite of this, however, the *samurai* have been relieved of their proper office and a system introduced which brings them to the same level as all classes of subjects. This is a name, and not a reality. The *samurai* devotes his powers to the acquirement of learning and the art of war, and turns his attention to matters of state, and although it is desired to deprive him of the one thing in which his forte lies, and to convert him all at once into a peasant, it is impossible to do so, nor is it possible for him to become an artisan or merchant, however much this may be wished for. He only gives himself up to indolent habits, and consumes to no purpose the allowance issued to him. If a danger arises for our country, of what service will he be in defending it? Under the feudal system, a standard of learning, and warlike accomplishments was set up, which the *samurai* were required to attain, but in spite of this, some of them gave way to indolence. Now that there is no such control, all, without distinction of rank, prize luxury and rival each other in adopting new things; they love what is strange, and great and small alike look to foreign countries as their model in everything. No matter what merits a Japanese thing may have, they despise and disregard it. What an unnatural state of things is this?

We hope that the *samurai* may be at once restored to their ordinary functions, that their high spirit may be encouraged, that frugality may be earnestly practised, and that morals may be rendered pure. If these things are not attended to, all our efforts after progress towards enlightenment and civilization will be vain.

V.—In all our reforms of our Government there is none in which foreign institutions have not been imitated. We ought certainly to have adopted those inventions in which foreigners excel, viz: firearms, ships of war and fortifications and to have guarded our coast vigilantly by means of them. But since the revolution I have not heard of one great gun having been cast or a single fort having been erected. It is perhaps the plan of our statesmen to conduct our relations with foreign countries according to Foreign International Law. They think that in our commerce with mankind sincerity and justice should be our rule. They say that we have already entered into friendly relations with foreigners and that if we treat them with sincerity and justice they can certainly have no pretence for invading us. These are not our views. We believe that it is our servile attitude towards foreigners that has hitherto prevented them from attacking us. If in our relations with them we took our stand on our *wirike*

prestige they would certainly become enraged and attack us, even though we committed no breach of good faith. We may see that this would be so if we observe from what causes they go to war among each other. Their wars are not always owing to unavoidable causes: they often proceed from a conflict of interests, or from a rivalry in power and *prestige*. Ever since 1853 foreigners have despised and mocked us for our servility and have not scrupled to use their military *prestige* to bring pressure upon us. They have tricked us by their International Law and deluded us by their false religion. The spirit they have shewn towards us is greatly to be detested. Their International Law and their good faith and justice are certainly not to be relied on. Why therefore does our Government not adopt those things in which they excel and use them for the vigilant defence of our coasts? Large sums of money are now being spent on railways and stone houses. In our opinion if these funds were applied in works for the defence of our own coast this object might easily be attained. We hope Your Majesty will not be led away by these erroneous ideas. It is right, however, to adopt whatever things foreigners excel in.

VI.—We have heard a rumour that a difference has arisen between Japan and China, and that we are about to send an expedition against that country. If this be true it is a matter affecting the security and the very existence of this Empire. For weak though we may think China to be the extent of her armies are several tens of times greater than those of this country. If it is desired to strike a blow against China it will be necessary to raise an army of several hundred thousand men. And even should we attack China with an army of this size, we cannot be absolutely certain to gain the victory. We may win battle after battle and yet we could never capture the Emperor, or reduce the country to submission, while on the other hand if our armies were routed, we should be unable to send reinforcements. This would involve keeping an army on foot for several years without disbanding it, and would exhaust the resources of the country. It would then become necessary to levy contributions upon the property of the subject. At present the people have not yet found rest from ever-changing enactments, and if in addition heavy contributions were exacted from them they would certainly learn to hate the Government. Who can estimate beforehand the magnitude of the evil consequences which would follow if at such a time a man of facts but devoid of principle shall come forward as their leader?

In ancient times Toyotomi Hideyoshi wielded the military power of the Empire with unexampled ability. He sent Kato Kiomasa and other valiant generals with an army of 160,000 brave *samurai* on an expedition against Corea. Here they had several engagements with an auxiliary force from China, but although they were victorious none of our troops could ever get west of O-rioku-ko (Ariare). At last after seven years during which the army was never disbanded, Hideyoshi died and the troops returned to Japan. In the end we were unable to retain possession of a foot of Corean soil. And this was not owing to want of skill on the part of our generals, or to cowardice in our troops. They laboured under the disadvantage of fighting in a foreign country and were overpowered by numbers. Your Majesty is gifted with great discernment and will not require to ask scholars to tell you whether our present generals are more or less effective than those of Hideyoshi's time. To attack China suddenly with a small army would be a very dangerous step. But your servants are still unacquainted with all the circumstances of the case. If our difference with China has arisen from unavoidable causes and it is necessary to send an expedition to deal out to her a just punishment, full of loyal impulse and righteous indignation we shall of course do our best to make the Imperial glory shine out brightly beyond the seas. And if they take the initiative and invade Japan, it will be the time for us to spare no effort and even to lay down our lives in gratitude to our country. If we are unsuccessful, what better can we demand than to die for Japan? Before attacking others, however, we should examine whether our own defences are sufficient. An unsuccessful attack upon an enemy will bring down upon us an attack from

them, and if we are unable then to defend ourselves ruin is unavoidable. He who wishes to attack another ought to look watchfully to his own defences. At the present time our forts are dismantled, our stores are exhausted, we are unprovided with warlike engines, our coasts are unprotected with forts and our frontiers with barriers. How then can the country be defended? There is an old saying "In safety do not forget danger; in a settled state of things do not forget disorder." These things should be the subject of every day investigation. But they are neglected and nobody examines into them. We cannot imagine what can be the reason of this. There are even some who take delight in troubled times and place their trust in the chances of fortune. Such men tell us that if with a mighty army we assailed the cowards of China they would be crushed like withered twigs and would without doubt make their submission. Their submission having been received we should return home with an indemnity and not only gain great glory for the Empire in the eyes of foreigners but also add to its resources. I am afraid that the members of the Government are pleased with talk of this kind and that it may mislead even Your Majesty so as to render unavoidable a course which is possibly avoidable. We are confident that Your Majesty's wisdom is not ignorant of the utter groundlessness of such statements, but the talk in the streets is noisy and unceasing, and we have found it incumbent on us to speak out.

We beseech Your Majesty to consider what we have said, and we beg humbly to lay before you the above remarks. It is said in the Shoo-king: A country will stand, if ruled after the method of a well-governed country; if things are managed as in a country in disorder it will surely fall. In the reforms which have been introduced since the Revolution, has the method been in accordance with that of a well governed country? Or have things been managed as in a country in disorder? If the former had been the case, the people would not be distressed and full of apprehension as they now are, nor would the men of public spirit be lamenting the long unsettled state of the Empire. If the latter has been our practice let it be at once reformed, and let us return to the institutions of our ancestors. What need have we to imitate the customs of foreign countries 10,000 *ri* away?

Unable to contain this genuine outpouring of our stupid loyalty and zealous anxiety we have thus dared to offend against your Majesty, and in deep humility we await the punishment of the axe for our presumption.

TRADE DOLLARS.

THE term "trade dollar," adopted of late years by the American mints to designate a coin extraneous to their national currency and intended to supply the East with silver money, may be applied with equal accuracy to all dollars now or in past times circulating in China and neighbouring countries. For many years the old Spanish dollar was the only money of this denomination in use, and one special coinage, known as the "Carolus," was so much sought after by the merchants of China as to have carried in its favour a large premium over and above every other coin of equal weight and intrinsic worth. To what purpose these "Carolus" dollars were turned subsequent to importation has not been accurately ascertained. There is no record of their re-export, and as their importation lessened so in proportion did the premium which they commanded increase, until finally attaining the almost incredible rate of fifteen per cent, the stores of this coin held by other countries were attracted to China, were inexplicably absorbed there, and the Carolus dollar disappeared for ever.

Spain, it must be premised, has long ceased to manufacture silver dollars. The South American Republics after having thrown off their allegiance to the parent state continued the coinage for which they had hitherto provided only the bullion, and manufactured, in local mints, silver dollars which were ostensibly of the same quality. A foreign minting association—known as the "Anglo-Mexican Mint"—was incorporated in Mexico. This association produced coins of reliable weight and fineness, and its reputation in this respect has allowed of its dollars taking to some extent the place of the extinct Spanish coin in China. Peru and other South American States have also manufactured dollars. These

are less to be depended on than the product of the Mexican mint, and have consequently no currency beyond their own State. If exported to Europe it is only as bullion, and the Chinese will not look at them. They are therefore unfitted to take any position as "trade dollars."

To the fanciful intelligence of the Chinese the dollar is not always a dollar:—the coin possesses its gradations of value. Not, indeed, that they care to distinguish between the nationality of the various dollars presented to them, since they readily accepted the Mexican when its predecessor was extinct, and are now more or less disposed to receive the Californian coin; but that they have imagined a mysterious and capricious difference to exist between dollars of the same weight, date, and mintage which they submit to a recognised system of classification. Thus we have seen Spanish and Mexican dollars numbered Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in which a mark, a shade of colour or a peculiarity in the ring of the metal alone determined the class in which the coin should rank. As this arbitrary classification involved a difference in value ranging between three and six per cent its inconvenience to trade has been very keenly experienced.

To remedy this inconvenient system three attempts have been made of late years. Our Home Government some years since sanctioned the formation of a silver Mint at Hongkong at which dollars of the Mexican standard, as well as subsidiary coins, were struck for local circulation; but in consequence of some assumed objection to the device of the coin they made little progress beyond the limits of the colony. Before, however, sufficient time had been allowed to overcome the repugnance of the Chinese mind to everything that is new, a change in the local Government caused the Mint to be abandoned on the ground of its cost to the colony and the uncertainty which attended its future development.

The second attempt was made by the Japanese Government, which placed in circulation a coin in all respects highly creditable. Finally, the American Government have entered the field with a distinctive "trade dollar" with which—they make no secret of it—it is their intention to displace from the money markets of China all other silver dollars.

To what extent the United States will succeed in this purpose remains to be seen. Their great national resources—their enormous supply of silver—the restless energy of their people, all concur in promising a successful issue, and it is probable that the American dollar will in course of years share in, even if it should not absolutely monopolise, the supply of coined silver to China. The chief difficulty it must encounter is the normal prejudice of the nation against all that is new and unaccustomed to them. Had it been ready for issue on the recent alteration made in the design of its dollar by the Mexican mint, it is possible that it would, for this reason, have more quickly gained in public favour.

In speaking of dollars for Chinese use it must be understood that these coins possess no absolute currency throughout a country which recognises pure silver alone as a legal tender. For certain branches of its internal trade, and at particular seasons of the year, approved dollars find a preference; but it is only in strict relation to the demand thus created that they can be advantageously imported. So capriciously exercised is the judgment of native shroffs and compradores in selecting specific coins, which alone command a premium, that the gain to importers is limited to such dollars as are accepted and classified as No. 1 in the scale, all inferior numbers ranking only as bullion in value.

The results of the establishment of an Imperial Mint in China, or of the coinage of a "trade dollar" by the Royal Mint in England,—both of these being projects which are more or less spoken of—furnish ample material for discussion. We must, however, postpone their consideration for the present.

"A GERONIMO KILLED A LEONE."

The Thumping Legacy.

II.

Alas! that it should be so. And more melancholy still the thought, that within the dreary house reigns desolation no less profound than is seen in the ragged and weed-choked fields around it. To the two lonely ladies who spend their weary lives within its walls, waiting patiently for death which never comes, what matters it that their lands produce no golden crop. Would that they could tear from out their blighted hearts the memories which have left no room for other interests! poverty or any other lot were welcome then. But who and what are these unhappy ladies and why do they thus isolate themselves from the remainder of their kind? Softly, my good friend, Be not impatient: an you really wish to hear their story, entrust your chin to the nimble fingers of a certain Barber whom we both wot of, and who plies his trade and plays his pranks in the main street of the village. He'll tell you all you want to know fast enough, I'll warrant you, and not unartistically to boot. What? You think the old retainer with the dreamy eyes, and uplifted eyebrows will suit your purpose better? Nay! nay! he's taciturnity itself, and though it's true he likes a cup of *sake*, now and again, his friends who like him cannot deny that at the best he's but middling company. He seems to be ever in the past and takes long to answer when he is addressed, his troubled look, travelling as it were slowly back through the long vista down which it has wandered, and struggling again into the present before his visage clears, and his eye upraised proclaim his consciousness awake. A faithful servant is the tall old man to his mistresses and his memories. And deferential withal. See him now as he kneels upon the door step with body bent until his forehead almost touches the polished boards as the two old ladies pass out. These three are all that dwell within the lonely house: two ancient ladies and their faithful friend. For friend would best describe the relation in which he stands towards them, united as they are in the common memory of an event the dread details of which, notwithstanding the lapse of time since they played their passive parts therein, still stand as vividly portrayed before each member of that narrow circle as though they had but happened yesterday. 'Tis rarely that the ladies leave the house. Not above once a year perhaps, and then their destination is a quiet graveyard at the western outlet of the village. This evening is the festival of *Bon*: departed spirits are abroad. They go to commune with the dead.

Of the sisters, one is single and the other has been wedded—wedded but in name. Maid, wife and widow in one short day, nay, within but half a round of the clock. How kind and tender towards her is her elder sister. What well bred gentlewomen they look as they stand side by side waiting, while their *norimon* bearers tighten their coarse straw sandals and fasten on their huge reed hats. How like they are and yet how unlike. The elder sister, taller by an inch or two, has a noble and commanding expression of countenance which is entirely absent from the meek and placid features of the younger one. Her iron-grey hair, drawn tightly off her face and tied into a knot upon her crown, her aquiline nose and well-cut attenuated features ending in a pointed clip, in keeping with her bright and piercing eyes, between which may be noticed two well-defined perpendicular corrugations, confer upon her an eager, and somewhat defiant appearance, not ill suited to one whose self-imposed duty is to shield from danger or vexation the gentle being by her side. Her dress is in faultless taste; from the amber colored tortoise-shell pin which transfixes her hair to the richly embroidered pocket-book in her girdle, the silver chain of which, ending in a coral bead, may be noticed depending from its cover, everything is in keeping. The younger sister unlike her just described, bears about her an appearance of complete repose, almost amounting to inanimateness. Her patient face, vying in pallor with the snowy hair above it, shows no outward traces of emotion. Its oval outline is undisfigured by a wrinkle, and the dimple in her rounded chin is still as shapely as when first imprinted by love's rosy finger. Her downcast eyes are never raised, and as she stands with one hand crossed above her girdle her resemblance to a sweet and innocent quakeress is most striking,

Her simple dress of black silk, bound round her waist with a sober colored *obi*, and relieved from tiresome uniformity by a white crape undergarment folded kerchief-wise across her bosom, and in contrast also with the spotless *tubi* which encase her little feet, accord well with the character. Her face has that delicate afterbloom, so seldom witnessed in the present generation, but not unfrequently met with in old ladies of an age before, who have spent their uneventful lives in peace and quiet ere existence had become so wild and headlong that those who early struggle in its current are certain to receive such scars and markings that time itself is powerless to efface them. Her pose is grace itself, and the charm of her presence so great, that be the wayfarer never so unobservant, he'll hardly fail to find himself bestow a second respectful glance on Honda's daughter if so be that chance directs his footsteps by the lonely house, upon the rare occasion when like the present she emerges from its gloomy portals. The ancient neighbours know her story, but the simple minded people, to whom horrors come amiss, love not its recital, on which account it happens that the younger folks, but ill-informed by their elders, have each constructed for himself a tale so much at variance with the facts that though they all abound in details no two versions are alike. Hence comes it that an absorbing air of mystery so enshrouds these quiet people that the visitor who lingers in the suburb will find himself perforce constrained to seek the Barber's aid to lift the corner of the canopy and gratify his curiosity. But during this digression, the ladies have taken each her place in her *norimon*, and the square-shaped boxes, with their lattice-work bamboo blinds well down, hoisted upon the brawny shoulders of the bearers, (naked, but for a loin cloth—it is August), with a guttural grunt and a simultaneous *dukoko* are being rapidly borne down the street, and the deferential retainer, gradually recovering the perpendicular as the necessity for a respectful bend diminishes with the receding figures, is slowly closing the gates and retiring within the fortified enclosure.

(To be continued.)

YOKOHAMA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, the 31st October, 1874.

There was a somewhat better attendance on the ground on Saturday. The band of the French war-ship *Montcalm* was present and added largely to the attractions of the games which were brought to a close by the distribution of the prizes by Mrs. Goodwin.

The following are the winner's names:—

FINAL HEAT, HURDLE RACE.

A. J. Smith,	...	...	...	...	1
A. T. Watson,	...	...	...	...	0

Time, 20 1/4 secs.

12.—FINAL HEAT, 150 YARDS FLAT.

A. T. Watson, 3 yards	...	...	...	1
J. L. O. Eytan, 13 yards	...	...	...	2

Time, 16 1/5 secs.

13.—LONG JUMP.

A. H. Dare, 17 ft. 6	...	...	...	1
A. T. Watson, 17 ft. 4	...	...	...	2

14.—200 YARDS FLAT HANDICAP.

H. J. H. Tripp, 15 yards	...	...	...	1
J. Dodds, Scratch	...	...	...	2

Time, 24 secs.

15.—HALF MILE FLAT, HANDICAP.

A. H. Dare, Scratch	...	...	...	1
W. Brent, Scratch	...	...	...	2

Time, 2 min. 13 1/2 secs.

16.—SACK RACE.

J. L. O. Eytan,	...	...	...	1
T. G. Richmond,	...	...	...	2

17.—ONE MILE WALKING, HANDICAP.

J. H. Longford,	...	...	...	1
G. Hamilton,	...	...	...	2

18.—100 YARDS FLAT, HANDICAP.

(For married men)

T. Pollard, scratch	...	...	...	1
A. Mitchell, 15 yds.	...	...	...	2

Time, 10 1/2 secs.

19.—STEEPLE CHASE.

A. H. Dare,	...	...	...	1
Lieut. Smythe, R.M.	...	...	...	2

20.—CONSOLATION.

F. Jones,	...	...	...	1
J. Y. Henderson,	...	...	...	2

Time, 6 1/2 secs.

21.—WINNER'S STAKES.

J. J. Dare,	...	...	...	1
A. H. Dare,	...	...	...	2

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

JAPANESE MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Tokei, October 22nd, 1874.

SIR,—The greater prevalence of a foreign currency in Yokohama renders a knowledge of the Japanese money of less interest to residents in that settlement than to those residing in the capital. The accompanying "Table of the Japanese Currency" that I have drawn up deals, however, with the subject in a popular manner and may, therefore, be of interest also to your readers.

The rate of exchange taken is:—

One *yen*..... = 97 Mexican cents.

One Mexican dollar = 4s. 2d.

Twenty shillings..... = 25 Francs.

One *yen*..... = 1 ordinary United States dollar, not the new Trade-Dollar.

The currency at present existing in Tokei may be broadly divided into—

(a) The *zeni*, *shu*, *bu* and *riyō* system, or older currency.(b) Words in common use to denote values, but not represented by any currency at present in circulation as:—*hiaku*, *fun*, *momme*, *hiap-piki*.(c) The *rin*, *sen* and *yen* system; the only issue now officially recognized by Government.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

MATILDA CHAPLIN-AYRTON, B. Sc. B.L.

TABLE OF THE JAPANESE CURRENCY.

A.—THE *ZENI*, *SHU*, *BU* AND *RIYŌ* SYSTEM OR OLDER CURRENCY.

JAPANESE MONEY.	VALUE IN MON.	VALUE IN MEXICAN CENTS.	ENGLISH VALUE (APPROXIMATE).	FRENCH VALUE IN CENTS.	AMERICAN VALUE IN CENTS.	REMARKS.
Mon	1	0.0097	One-fiftieth of a farthing	0.05	0.01	Round iron coin, rusty, often chipped and cracked. Of the same size and bearing the same Chinese characters as a <i>ju-mon</i> .
Shimon ...	4	0.039	One-fourteenth of a farthing	0.2	0.04	Round iron coin, rusty, often chipped and cracked. Of the same size and bearing the same Chinese characters as a <i>ni-ju-mon</i> .
Ju-mon ...	10	0.097	One-fifth of a farthing	0.5	0.1	Round, about the size of an English farthing. On one side three square-shaped Chinese characters. Only differs from a <i>mon</i> in being made of bronze and not iron.
Ju-go-mon..	15	0.146	One-quarter of a farthing	0.75	0.15	Round, larger than a <i>ju-mon</i> . Curved lines on one side and on the other side only one square-shaped Chinese character.
Ni-ju-mon..	20	0.194	One-third of a farthing	1	0.2	Round, larger and thicker than a <i>ju-go-mon</i> , with a bright brassy looking margin. Curved lines on one side and on the other side three square-shaped Chinese characters. Only differs from a <i>shi-mon</i> in being made of bronze and not of iron.
Tempo	80	0.78	One farthing and one half	4	0.8	Oval bronze coin. Five <i>tempo</i> are now held equal to four <i>hiaku</i> .
Is-shu	625	6.1	Three-pence	31	6.25	Oblong card having these symbols:— 壹朱
Ni-shu	1,250	12.1	Six-pence	62	12.5	Oblong card having these symbols:— <i>Is-shu</i> and <i>ni-shu</i> , when spoken of in combination with <i>hiaku</i> are abbreviated into " <i>ish</i> " and " <i>nsh</i> " as <i>ish-to-sambiyaku</i> (one <i>i-shu</i> and three <i>hiaku</i>). 貳朱
Ichi-bu.....	2,500	24.2	One shilling	125	25	Oblong card larger than <i>is-shu</i> and <i>ni-shu</i> , having these symbols. 壹分
Ni-bu	5,000	48.5	Two Shillings and one farthing	250	50	Oblong card, larger than <i>ichi-bu</i> having these symbols. The most striking difference between <i>is-shu</i> and <i>ni-shu</i> and between <i>ichi-bu</i> and <i>ni-bu</i> , is the tail of the centre symbol. 貳分
Riyō	10,000	97	Four Shillings and one half-penny.	501	100	Oblong card larger than <i>ni-bu</i> having these symbols:—When money was, as formerly, computed by weight only, the word <i>riyō</i> denoted a weight of 4 <i>momme</i> 5 <i>fun</i> . 壹兩

Zeni or cash, —coins having a square hole in the centre.

Satsu, or *Kit-té*, or paper money.

B.—WORDS IN COMMON USE TO DENOTE VALUES, BUT NOT REPRESENTED BY ANY CURRENCY AT PRESENT IN CIRCULATION,—AS *HIAKU FUN*, ETC.

JAPANESE MONEY.	VALUE IN MON.	VALUE IN MEX-ICAN CENTS.	ENGLISH VALUE (APPROXIMATE).	FR'NCH VALUE IN CEN-TIMES.	AMER-ICAN VALUE IN CENTS.	REMARKS.
Hiaku	100	0.97	One half-penny	5	1	<p>The term <i>hiaku</i> is so universally used that it is of great practical utility to remember that. (1) <i>Hiaku</i>=10 <i>ju-mon</i>=6 <i>ju-go-mon</i> plus one <i>ju-mon</i>=5 <i>ni-jumon</i>. (2) According to the rule of the <i>nigori</i>, three <i>hiaku</i> becomes <i>sambiyaku</i>, six <i>hiaku</i> becomes <i>roppiyaku</i>, eight <i>hiaku</i> becomes <i>happiyaku</i>. (3) Ten <i>hiaku</i> are called <i>I-kwan</i> not <i>ju-hiaku</i>.</p> <p><i>Fun</i> a term used commonly in the expression <i>go-fun</i> (5 <i>fun</i>) which is practically held equivalent to one <i>Tempo</i>.</p> <p><i>Mommé</i>, a term used for an amount that is practically equivalent to two <i>tempo</i> or 160 <i>mon</i>.</p> <p>Instead of a customary present, probably of fish or silk, a conventional gift of money of originally equivalent value was gradually substituted. The unit for these gifts is termed a <i>hiki</i>=25 <i>mon</i>, and larger sums are only spoken of in multiples of five <i>hiki</i>. The term, however, in most frequent use is <i>Hiap-piki</i>=<i>ichi-bu</i>.</p>
Fun	16.7	0.16	One-third of a farthing	0.84	0.17	
Mommé ...	166.7	1.62	Three farthings	8	1.7	
Hiap-piki ...	2,500	24.2	One Shilling.	125	25	

C.—THE *RIN*, *SEN*, AND *YEN* SYSTEM, THE ONLY ISSUE NOW OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED BY GOVERNMENT.

JAPANESE MONEY.	VALUE IN MON.	VALUE IN MEX-ICAN CENTS.	ENGLISH VALUE (APPROXIMATE).	FR'NCH VALUE IN CEN-TIMES.	AMER-ICAN VALUE IN CENTS.	REMARKS.
Rin	10	0.097	One-fifth of a farthing	0.5	0.1	<p>Bearing 1 <i>rin</i> in Roman Characters. } New round bronze coins.</p> <p>Bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sen</i> in Roman Characters. }</p> <p>Bearing 1 <i>sen</i> in Roman Characters. }</p> <p>Bearing 2 <i>sen</i> in Roman characters. }</p>
Han-sen ...	50	0.49	One farthing	2.5	0.5	
Sen	100	0.97	One half-penny	5	1	
Ni-sen	200	1.94	One penny	10	2	
Go-sen	500	4.85	Two-pence half-penny	25	5	<p>About the size of an English three-penny piece. Bearing in Roman Characters 5 <i>sen</i>. } * <i>Dara</i>, (corruption of dollars?), a round silver coin.</p> <p>About the size of an English six-pence, bearing a + (ten) below the dragon. Also coloured paper, inscribed in Roman Characters 10 <i>sen</i>. }</p> <p>About the size of an English Shilling bearing, + 二 (two tens) below the dragon. Also coloured paper, inscribed in Roman Characters 20 <i>sen</i>. }</p> <p>About the size of an English florin bearing, + 五 (five tens) below the dragon. }</p> <p>Also coloured paper, inscribed in Roman Characters 50 <i>sen</i> and $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>yen</i>, }</p> <p>About the size of an English crown-piece, bearing "—" below the dragon. }</p> <p>Also coloured paper, inscribed in Roman Characters one at the corners and 0 <i>yen</i> in the centre. The meaning of this nought is obscure as the higher values of the same currency are inscribed with a "2," a "5," and a "10" in a similar position, shewing that the <i>yen</i> is considered the unit. }</p> <p>Also small gold coin <i>Kin dara</i>. }</p> <p>The word <i>yen</i> means round and only applies by an extension of meaning to the paper notes representing the round silver coin of that name. }</p>
I-kwan	1,000	9.7	Five-pence	50	10	
Ni-kwan ...	2,000	19.4	Ten-pence	100	20	
Go-ju-sen ...	5,000	48.5	Two Shillings and one farthing	250	50	
Ichi-yen ...	10,000	97	Four Shillings and one half-penny.	501	100	

* There is also a round issue of the *Dara*, or round silver coins, each bearing its value in Roman characters.

THE MINT.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

SIR,—I observe that the incorrigible "Keisai" has again been making an appearance in the *Herald* and with the usual result. It really is a pity that people of his class should take so much trouble to write nonsense and that such rubbish should be deemed worthy of serious notice. His former demand of Japan for the Japanese and especially the rights of the Japanese to dispense with what he styled a "Foreign Mint" and to take their coinage into their own hands has been acceded to after a fashion. The contracts being about to expire have not been renewed and the Osaka Mint thus lapses purely and simply into the hands of the Japanese Government.

It is now said that the Government has entered into new engagements with foreign operatives to continue the work on a basis outwardly resembling the past system.

Unable, apparently, to procure Japanese capable unassisted of carrying on that vast complicated establishment, they are to retain for some time longer a few of the subordinate experts as helpers and advisers!

The position of the latter is not a very dignified one:—that however is their own affair. But the new scheme possesses the distinction of neither satisfying the claims put forward by "Keisai," nor the demands of those who seek for a genuine coinage in Japan.

Mr. Dillon's exposure of the Japanese Coin referred to by a "Foreigner" in the *Herald* of last Saturday was enough to stagger most men ambitious to ally themselves with such a class of proficients.

The official analysis of coining, old and new, shews that the old under pure Japanese management were all more or less deficient in value. In some as much as two-thirds of the precious metal was withheld, and a cheap substitute put in. Only fancy being handed a sovereign at the Bank of England worth only seven shillings, the largest portion of the gold having been abstracted at the Mint and replaced with alloy!

How the foreign advisers so called are to prevent a repetition of such practices does not appear, while their very presence at the Mint will form a text for "Keisai's" lucubrations for years to come.

I am, Sir,

Your obediently,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

MUNICIPAL.

To the Editor of the "Japan Weekly Mail."

Yokohama, 3rd November, 1874.

SIR,—The subjoined extract from the last Annual Report of the Municipal Council of Shanghai (pp. 14 and 15,) seems to be of special pertinence to the discussion now going on in this Community upon a like matter, and I would ask you kindly to publish it.

Yours obediently

W.

HOW FAR THE DECISION OF THE APPEAL COMMITTEE WAS BINDING.

The case of the Oriental Bank Corporation declining to abide by the condition contained in Resolution—passed at last meeting of Ratepayers and to accept the decision of the Appeal Committee as final in regard to the appraisement rental fixed on the Oriental Bank Corporation premises, having been referred by mutual consent to Sir Ed. Hornby, the Chief-Judge gave the following.

Decision:—

The only question submitted to me on this special case is, whether a certain assessment declared by the Municipal Council, upon the Report of the Assessment Committee, is final and binding on the Oriental Bank Corporation.

I am of opinion that it is, for the following reasons:—

The Landrenters and Ratepayers of this Community have, under the Land Regulations, the privilege of taxing themselves. This implies the creation of machinery by which this taxation can be apportioned amongst them.

The property to be taxed (*inter alia*) is Land and Houses; in order to tax this class of property it is necessary to ascertain its value; to do this the Ratepayers, of whom the Oriental Bank Corporation is one, have agreed amongst themselves that the Municipal Council, which consists of representatives or delegates of the Landrenters and Ratepayers, be directed to have such assessment made, and when made they are directed to give due notice to each Landrenter and Householder, of the appraisement rental to be placed on each lot of land and houses. They then provide for an appeal against such assessment before a Court, consisting of not less than five Ratepayers, and as many more as the Council shall think necessary, and they agree that the decision of this Court shall be final.

Every act in this fiscal drama is the act of the Ratepayers,—viz., the determination to tax themselves, the appraisement of the property to be taxed, the mode of appeal, the body before whom such appeal is to be heard, and the finality of the decision that may be come to thereon. The appraisement is left to the Council. The appeal therefrom is to a body of Ratepayers. The act, therefore, of the Council, so long as it is within the mandate conferred on them, is the act of the Ratepayers collectively and individually. The decision of the Court of Appeal, in the same way, is the decision of the Ratepayers; and as they have declared the decision shall be binding on themselves, it is so; and as they have not created any authority or given any authority for its reviewal, the assessment of the property of the Oriental Bank Corporation is thus the assessment of the Oriental Bank Corporation itself, and is final and conclusive upon it.

No Court of Law has jurisdiction over a matter of this kind except by virtue of some legislative enactment, and none exists in Shanghai which has this power conferred on it. To give such a power to this or any other Court, would be to divest the determination of the taxable value of all property in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai out of the body of Ratepayers and to vest it in some other body—which I imagine was not, and is not likely to be, the intention of the Ratepayers.

This right of taxation which is the consequence of all corporate self-government is to give power and effect to the will of the majority. In the same way, it is of the very essence of representative government that the acts of the representatives of a community are the acts of each individual member of it, whether he form a unit of the majority or of the minority. To transfer the right of taxation, or the right of determining the taxable value of property to a Court or an individual, is to give up so much of the right of self-government, and so much of the character of representation as a principle of such government. I do not say that it may not be convenient and even expedient to do so—but it must be done clearly and explicitly; and for any Court or individual to assume such an authority would be an act of high-handed authority utterly unjustifiable.

I would observe that in Shanghai the right given to the Community to impose taxes in Shanghai, and also the right of self-government and the form it has assumed here, is limited. It is a delegation to a limited extent *quoad* British subjects at least, of the powers of the Crown, which can be re-assumed by it at any moment, and probably will be when the Community cease or neglect to exercise the privilege conferred upon it. But as I have said, it is strictly limited by the Land Regulations, and is confined to specified objects of taxation, of which Land and Houses are two. All other right of taxation, and all other objects of taxation, still remain and are exercisable at will by the Crown. It follows, therefore, that the Community having agreed to tax themselves by imposing a rate on the value of Land and Houses, and having created a machinery by which the rateable value of such property is to be ascertained, and having also created a body to whom appeals are to lie, whose decision it has agreed shall be final and binding on all—all of which is within the limited authority delegated to them—no appeal lies to any other body; and thus in the case of the Oriental Bank Corporation the assessment declared by the Council, on the report of the Assessment Committee and Court of Appeal, is binding on that Corporation.

SOLID BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—When I wrote my letter published on the 31st ultimo, I foolishly thought that no further writing would be necessary from me; but your remarks published simultaneously with it compel me to address you again. In order to be on level ground with you, your remarks of 31st ultimo with the citation should be republished side by side with this letter. However, they are long and I must abide by the usual etiquette, with the hope that your readers will refer to them and thus be more able to pass an unbiassed judgment.

The simple question between us is as to the relative efficiency to resist severe shocks of earthquakes of a framed house and of one built with solid concrete, brick, or stone walls. From this question I shall not depart. I am in no wise at issue with Mr. Mallet: your respect for his labours cannot exceed my own.

You say, "it may be presumed that such countries as have been most subject to their visitations (earthquake) have defended themselves against their consequences in a manner which experience proved the best." Round lumpy quadrated ovoids used in Italy proves you have presumed in this case too much. Again—why did they not use concrete? In your citation from Mallet on the campanile of Atena, between the word *prostrate* and the following text, there is this sentence. "This tower was, however, also aided by iron-chain bars, built in each story." You quoted second hand; therefore I find no fault. In Chapter XXXIII., Vol. 2nd, the following occurs: "Proceeding to the Chiesa Madre, I found the lofty square campanile free from all injury, and without even a fissure, or dislodged tile. It is about 24 feet square at the base, and nearly 100 feet in height, which stands perfectly independent, but close to the Cathedral, "well built, with three tiers of iron-tie bars at each floor, crossing in both directions. Close to it is the Cathedral, riven and fissured from base to summit, and to such an extent as to be unsafe to enter, etc." This Cathedral of Potenza was of great magnitude and well built.

Now, Sir, I think it utterly absurd for any one to advance

campaniles, lighthouses, great chimnies as examples to be followed in domestic architecture; there is no affinity. The English building act prescribes that walls 100 feet high and 45 feet long shall be 21½ inches thick at base. That in round numbers is 1 thick at base to 58 high. The campanile of Atona is a hollow column, the frustum of a pyramid with a base 22 feet and height 90; therefore the base is as 1 to 4 high and 20 feet length of wall only. The campanile of Chiesa Madre is 100 feet high and 24 base: say again 1 base to 4 high and length of wall short. In about the same proportions are lighthouses, frustums of cones. If any one should doubt the propriety of my assuming, in these hollow tapering columns, the base of them as one of the elements for consideration, I would pray him to bring to his mind the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." The architect of that, with prophetic eye, saw our discussion and built it to aid me in my argument. A leaning house wall of that height could not be built. For the future, when hollow columns are adduced as examples for domestic architecture, I shall take no other notice of them than to consider them as inorganic, lithoidal, impertinent Mistresses Harris.

I would draw your attention to the 12th Chapter Vol. I., Mallet on the "Relations of Floors and Roofs" as regards solid walls.

The intensity of great shocks of earthquake must be various: that of 1857 in Italy may have been less than that of Lisbon.

The latter city was strongly built. It is now rebuilt solidly, awaiting another overthrow. In 458 Antioch, a strongly built city, was destroyed by an earthquake, scarcely a single house being left standing in the most beautiful part of the city. These houses were of Roman architecture, when there were architects! In 587 it was almost entirely destroyed and 30,000 persons perished. Again Messina was very strongly built; yet in 1693 it was destroyed and since several times. The cities of America (not the United States) that have been destroyed were strongly built.

I think you must admit that houses built with concrete walls in the cities above mentioned would also have fallen. When people build, they fondly hope the structure will last, as it were, for ever; it is surely grievous to me to advocate, though *in favorem vibr.* the erection of buildings that may decay in comparatively a few years.

To forestall any hyper-criticism, permit me to explain that, in my former letter in saying that stone, brick and concrete had not the qualities of resilience I meant that they possessed them very slightly: brick has the most as we have all seen lofty chimnies rock.

This letter is very disjointed. My excuse is that I have had but little time to devote to it. However, please publish it with all its faults for,

Your obedient Servant,

SAM. PARRY.

Yokohama, November 6th, 1874.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL MINT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1874.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SANGI OKUMA SHIGENOBU, *Minister of Finance.*

(Continued from last week.)

The following, taken from the appendix to the Annual Report, contains some of its most important details.

ACCOUNT OF ALL GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER MONEY COINED AT THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE PERIODS ENDING ON JULY 31st, IN THE YEARS 1871, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

GOLD COINAGE.

Date.	20 YEN.		10 YEN.		5 YEN.		2 YEN.		1 YEN.		TOTAL VALUE. YEN.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1871	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	42,815	856,914	863,016	8,630,176	873,919	4,369,758	221,653	443,312	188,793	188,793	14,488,981
1873	3,251	65,019	1,005,917	10,059,169	2,523,810	12,621,057	506,152	1,012,301	1,402,068	1,402,068	25,162,614
1874	None	...	...	...	172,158	8,620,801	156,080	312,160	438,811	438,811	9,371,772
Total ...	46,066	921,963	1,868,933	18,689,345	5,121,917	25,614,614	883,885	1,767,773	2,029,672	2,029,672	49,023,367

SILVER COINAGE.

Date.	1 YEN.		50 SEN.		20 SEN.		10 SEN.		5 SEN.		TOTAL VALUE. YEN.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1871.....	378,244	378,244	330	165	424,115	84,823	553,270	55,327	265,600	13,280	531,839
1872.....	3,306,730	3,306,730	3,190,221	1,595,110	1,789,100	357,820	3,572,860	357,286	1,454,810	72,740	5,689,685
1873.....	None	...	3,937,909	1,968,952	6,314,100	1,268,880	4,658,132	465,813	5,788,540	288,426	3,992,074
1874.....	724,107	724,107	850,480	425,241	4,020,159	804,033	11,926,268	1,192,626	7,011,515	350,577	3,496,584
Total.....	4,409,081	4,409,081	7,978,910	3,989,468	12,577,801	2,515,559	20,710,530	2,071,051	14,500,406	725,023	13,710,182

COPPER COINAGE.

Date.	ONE SEN.		ONE SEN.		HALF SEN.		ONE RIN.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1871.....	2,334,551	46,691	17,951,806	179,518	10,844,740	54,223	4,881,630	488,163	36,012,727	285,314

TOTAL NUMBER AND VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO JULY 31st, 1874.

Number of pieces 106,141,048 | Value in Yen 63,013,863

ASSAY REPORTS ON PORTIONS OF "PYX COINS" AND PIECES FROM
"TEST INGOTS" SENT FROM THE IMPERIAL MINT OF JAPAN.

By W. C. ROBERTS Esq.,
Assayer, Royal Mint, London.

GOLD.

No.		Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.
1	1 Yen Coin...	899.9	900.0
2	2 " "...	900.6	900.4
3	5 " "...	899.9	900.3
4	5 " "...	900.1	900.1
5	10 " "...	900.2	899.7
6	2 " "...	899.7	899.7
7	5 " "...	900.0	900.0
8	5 " "...	899.8	900.0
9	5 " "...	900.0	899.9
10	1 Yen Bar...	899.9	899.6
11	2 " "...	899.9	900.0
12	5 " "...	900.2	899.9
13	10 and 20 Yen Bar...	899.4	900.0
	Mean ...	899.97	899.99

SILVER.

No.		Japanese Mint Assay.	Royal Mint Assay.
14	5 Sen-Bar ...	800.3	801.4
15	10 " "...	798.2	798.6
16	20 " "...	799.5	799.7
17	50 " "...	800.9	802.0
	Mean ...	799.62	800.42

The following examples have been selected from among 56 different kinds of coins that have been assayed by Mr. Dillon, the assayer to the Mint:—

Current Value.	Names when ascertained.	Weight in Ounces.	Gold per mil.	Silver per mil.
10 riyos	Kioho oban ...	5.31	672.5	313.0
"	Shin oban ...	3.61	349.0	649.0
5 riyos	Tempo goriyoban...	1.09	842.0	157.0
1 ryo	Keicho koban ...	0.571	862.0	137.0
"	Shimbanji koban ...	0.417	654.9	344.0
"	Genrok koban ...	0.573	564.0	432.0
"	Seiji koban ...	0.289	555.1	442.0
"	Shin koban ...	0.107	574.7	423.0
2 bus (gold)	Shimbanji nibuban ...	0.211	563.2	434.0
"	Sobueji nibuban ...	0.211	461.5	538.0
"	Ansei nibuban ...	0.181	208.1	791.0
"	Tokugawa fuki nibuban ...	0.096	223.0	769.0
"	Quaheshi fuki nibu an ...	0.097	223.4	774.0
1 bu (gold)	Keicho ichibuban ...	0.143	861.5	134.0
"	Koshu ichibuban ...	0.119	725.5	268.0
"	Tempo ichibuban ...	0.091	567.5	431.5
"	Seiji ichibuban ...	0.073	570.0	429.5
1 bu (silver)	Old ichibugin ...	0.279	2.2	991.5
"	Tokugawa ichibugin ...	0.279	1.1	895.0
"	Quaheshi ichibugin ...	0.278	1.3	800.5
2 shus (gold)	Genrok nishugin ...	0.072	653.0	432.0
"	New nishugin ...	0.024	229.0	769.8
2 shus (silver)	New nishugin ...	0.438	0.6	814.0
"	Mewa " nan ryo" ...	0.328	2.0	975.5
1 shu (gold)	Isshugin ...	0.045	123.1	874.0
1 shu (silver)	Isshugin (1) ...	0.061	3.0	987.9
"	Isshugin (2) ...	0.061	1.3	905.7
"	Mewa " nan ryo" ...	0.034	2.0	972.7

MEMORANDUM BY MR. HUNTER, ASSAYER, SILVER
PREMELTING DEPARTMENT, IMPERIAL MINT

The review of the work which has passed through this department during the last twelve months offers few features calling for special notice, beyond a general summary of the amount of work done.

Of silver premelting in the Mint during the period, the figures give a total of 2,700 ingots; of these, 2,100 were passed into work as fit for coinage, while 600 were rejected, as found to contain a quantity of gold in excess of the limit of six grains to the pound. There is, however, a marked improvement to be noticed in this respect. Native importers of silver bullion were either ignorant that silver might contain small quantities of gold, or they disregarded this value on account of the cost of extraction; but their

attention having been repeatedly drawn to these small values of gold, there has been a marked decrease each year of "doré" silver sent for coinage. This result, which has lessened the premelting work, has no doubt been greatly facilitated by the reduced cost at which acid for refinery purposes can now be obtained.

The absence of gold in silver is also a point of some importance in assaying by the dry method, where the presence of small quantities of gold would interfere with the accuracy of the assay by being estimated as silver.

Of "parting bullion" sent in for valuation the figures show an aggregate of about 500 ingots, which is a large falling off in this description of bullion as compared with the previous year.

The decrease in this bullion, which for the most part consists of melted coins of the former Japanese currency, would point to the conclusion that the conversion of the old coinage into the new standard has now been nearly accomplished.

(Signed) GEO. W. HUNTER,
Assayer.

August, 1874.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. GOWLAND, CHEMIST AND
METALLURGIST, IMPERIAL MINT.

COPPER REFINERY.

In the copper refinery during the year, 422½ tons of Japanese copper have been refined, some account of the distinctive characters of which will be found below.

The furnace, stack and appliances are in a thoroughly efficient condition.

MELTING ROOM.

In the melting room 13,519,764.94 oz. troy of bars for coinage (consisting of copper 93 parts, zinc 1 part, tin 1 part), have been produced.

The mean loss of zinc and tin for the year in the preparation of the alloy is 60 per cent. of the weight of the metal melted, the maximum being 88 per cent. and the minimum 47 per cent. The amount of this loss is determined daily, and the above mean is the mean of the daily losses. Such being the case, and the amount of the zinc and tin added to replace this loss being 75 per cent. of the weight of the metal melted, it follows that the average composition of the bars for the year approaches almost exactly to that required by theory, the small and advisable deficiency of copper in the bars amounting only to 15 per cent.

CHEMICAL AND METALLURGICAL LABORATORY.

In the chemical and metallurgical laboratory a large amount of analytical work of the most varied character has been performed, comprising more especially analyses and examinations of copper, alloys, gold, silver, waters and clays.

JAPANESE COPPER.

I have made analyses of thirty-eight different samples of Japanese copper, chiefly that in rectangular plates. A summary of the results may be briefly stated as follows:—

Sulphur, silver, lead and iron were present in small and varying proportions in every case; in one specimen, however, as will be seen from an accompanying analysis, an extraordinary and abnormal quantity of lead existed. The whole of the samples were remarkably free from the specially injurious metals antimony and arsenic, antimony being present in only one specimen, and then only in faint traces, whilst the maximum amount of arsenic only reached 0.57 per cent., and in thirty-one cases it was either absent altogether, or the merest traces only were found.

The rectangular cake copper often contains an excess of cuprous oxide.

The following analysis of a crude copper from Waihiu may be taken as fairly representing the average composition of good qualities of Japanese crude copper:—

Copper	...	...	...	98.940
Lead	...	...	...	trace
Sulphur	...	...	...	.947
Iron	...	...	...	.101
Silver	...	...	...	trace
Arsenic	...	...	...	"
Antimony	...	...	...	absent

99.9188

Its composition is thus analogous to that of the purest kinds of unrefined copper of commerce. Silver is often present in more than traces, many of the ores being argentiferous; the greater proportion of this metal is removed, however, by a crude method of liquation with lead.

The coppers of Japan, when properly selected and refined, should be of high value for electro-telegraphic purposes, where freedom

from arsenic and antimony is especially required, these metals when present reducing the electro-conductivity to a serious extent.

Whilst, as a rule Japanese copper is exceedingly free from the presence of injurious metals, yet occasionally a sample of low value is met with, and this necessitates the performance of frequent analyses.

The following analyses of so-called "copper" from Hishiu is interesting:—

Copper	...	...	...	...	58.872
Lead	...	...	...	...	39.283
Silver	...	...	...	...	.185
Iron	...	...	...	...	.083
Sulphur	...	...	...	...	1.635
Arsenic	...	...	...	...	faint trace
Antimony	...	...	...	...	absent

100.658

It is possible that this large proportion of lead may have some connection with the high percentage of silver present and the native liquation process.

PLUMBAGO.

I have examined two samples of his substance from Satsuma, of excellent quality. One contained 88.09 per cent. carbon and 11.01 per cent. of a pale grey ash. The other sample contained 10.78 per cent. of similar ash.

GOLD.

An ingot of so-called "native" gold, very impure, was received into his department for examination and treatment. It was of a dull dirty greenish-yellow colour, excessively brittle, and with a fracture almost earthy, of the colour of that of Muntz's metal. It consisted of:—

Gold	...	...	...	...	79.50
Silver	...	...	...	...	12.25
Lead	...	...	...	...	8.0

Containing, besides copper with smaller quantities of arsenic, antimony and iron.

The gold and silver were successfully obtained from it in a state suitable for coinage by treatment with chlorine according to Miller's process.

SULPHURIC ACID.

At the request of the Director I have examined the commercial sulphuric acid, manufactured at the works of the Imperial Mint, with the following results.

The sample analysed, representing the contents of eighty-three different bottles, was colourless, and free from suspended matter:—

Specific gravity at 60° F	...	...	...	1.830
Real sulphuric acid (S O 3) determined by acidimetry	...	...	...	79.50 per cent
Sulphate of lead	...	...	...	.014 "
Residue after ignition	...	...	...	.041 "
Arsenic	...	...	...	faint trace
Chlorine	...	...	...	"
Oxides of nitrogen and nitric acid	...	...	...	nil

From these results it will be seen that the acid is of high specific gravity and strength, free from excess of sulphate of lead, and remarkably so from other impurities.

The lower oxides of nitrogen and nitric acids—the presence of which is especially to be avoided—are entirely absent.

I have therefore to report that I consider this sulphuric acid to be suitable for any purpose for which commercial sulphuric acid may be required.

(Signed

W. GOWLAND,
Associate Royal School of Mines,
Chemist and Metallurgist.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG, 4th November, 1874.

Count Arnim has been released upon bail to the extent of £15,000 having been provided.

The Emperor of Germany has opened the Reichstag. He declares that the foreign relations of the country are amicable and that the friendship of powerful Empires furnishes a solid guarantee for the continuance of peace.

The trial of Kullmann for the attempted assassination of Bismarck lasted for two days. He admitted his guilt, but stated that his crime had been provoked by Bismarck's persecution of the Church. He was sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, ten years deprivation of civil rights and police surveillance.

BOMBAY, 28th October, 1874.

Nana Sahib has been captured by the Maharajah of

Scindia personally in Gwalior and is now under European guard. There can be no doubt about his identity.

He is described as having been wandering in Chootan, Assam and Bareilly but denies going to Nepal.

Doctors differ as to his age. Tresider, Surgeon at Cawnpore in 1857, fails to identify him. Other witnesses including Mowbray Thompson of Scindiah are convinced of his identity.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1874.

There has been a heavy cyclone in Bengal; the passenger train was blown off the line near Burdwan.

The *Chusan* has been totally lost at Ardrossan. The master and crew are drowned.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1874.

The German Frigate *Albatros* has forcibly levied an indemnity on the Navigation Islands, for grievances suffered by the German colonists.

A hurricane has occurred in Bengal, with disasters to railways, telegraphs, and shipping.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2. *Menzelsh*, French steamer, Pasqualini, 1,008, from Hongkong, October 23rd, Mails and General, to Mess. Maritimes.
Nov. 2. *Tokatea*, British barque, McKinnon, 1,000, from Nagasaki, October 19th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 2. *Elta Loring*, American barque, Loring, 716, from Newcastle, N. S. W., September 18th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 3. *Chattanooga*, American barque, Freeman, 526, from New York via Nagasaki, April 27th, General, to Order.
Nov. 4. *Golden Age*, American steamer, Wise, 1,870, from Shanghai, October 26th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 4. *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, October 27th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Nov. 6. *Braemar Castle*, British steamer, Marshall, 1,425, from Shanghai, Nov. 1st, Cotton and General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nov. 6. *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultze, 707, from Hakodate, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 6. *Vancouver*, British steamer, Shaw, 1,987, from Hongkong, October 25th, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 7. *Nanzing*, British steamer, Lamont, 418, from Kobe, 5th November, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nov. 7. *Laurel*, British barque, Davies, 130, from London, June 14th, General, to Wilkin and Robison.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1. *Laja*, British ship, Scott, 560, for China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.
Nov. 1. *New Republic*, British barque, Reynolds, 464, for New York, Tea, despatched by Mourilyan, Heiman & Co.
Nov. 3. *Orissa*, British steamer, Pockler, 1,119, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Nov. 6. *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemscheffsky, 494, for Kobe, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
Nov. 6. *Golden Age*, American steamer, Wise, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Nov. 6. *Hindemack*, Russian corvette, Captain Trief, 1,063 tons, 7 guns, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzelsh*, from Marseilles.—Madame David and son. From Naples.—M. M. Bianchi, Marano, Agata, Funsawa, Matric, and Eribora. From Hongkong.—M. M. Elmore, Woodworth, Benary and servant, MacCray, and Madame Aymes.
Per British steamer for Hongkong.—Messrs Facchi, Sala, Bonetti, Ghiradotti, Covetta, Ragnoli, Biara, Pini, Jackson, Apear, Baron, Dezenfeldt, Hurt, Lilley, Signor, Mrs. Halton, and 2 children, 2 Marines Sergeant, and Private.
Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Messrs A. Jacobs, W. Keir, E. Dupont, C. C. Colley, H. Ohl, E. C. Kirby, J. D. Carroll, J. J. Ensley, W. H. Tyler, J. Smith, G. Reddelin, H. M. Blanchard, Mrs. M. T. True and daughter, Bishop Pentjean, 8 Japanese officers, and 119 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Paymaster Allen and 2 children, Captain H. Gray, Mrs. C. Kreyers and 2 children, J. R. Buchanan, and D. Vaughan.
Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Messrs Hopcraft, Look, Roper, and 6 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Braemar Castle*, from Shanghai.—Messrs Monteith, Miller, Youde, and Cooper.
Per German steamer *Bellona* from Hakodate.—H. N. Bellows, and 23 Japanese.
Per American steamer, *Golden Age*, for Shanghai and Ports.—Major Kinder, wife and servant, Miss Lottie Mason, Messrs Julius Bryner, J. Adrian, L. Van der Pol, James M. Goddard, F. Von Fischer, J. Harris, Bernheim and 3 Japanese, and 42 in the steerage.
Per British steamer *Vancouver*, from Hongkong.—Mr. James Collins. For San Francisco.—Captain MacKford and wife, Miss H. Wilson, Mrs. Franklyn, daughter and maid servant.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Orissa* for Hongkong.
Silk " " " 600 bales

REPORTS.

The French steamer *Menzaleh* reports: experienced a strong monsoon from Van Dieman Straits up to port.

GUESTS AT THE GRAND HOTEL.—Messrs A. Schultze, Mrs Coy, Mr C. D. Harman, W. Seabrook, Wm. Morley, C. D. Yates, J. Hadley, F. C. Hayes, Noronha, G. Consonno, Mrs Young and two children, S. M. Bryan, Mrs Bryan and two children, Captain Coy, Sir W. Verner, Dr. Greenslade, Geo. Pancefort, J. Holmblad, Mr and Mrs W. C. Kortals Messrs. R. McLigan, D. B. Taylor, O. Veray, Miss M. Fowler, Mr Allmand, Mrs C. D. Harman, Messrs T. A. Apear, H. Koch, Dr. Painter, U. S. N. Louis Boehmer, W. R. Phelps, C. F. Orred, H. Prued M. P., Sir Bruce M. Seton Bart, Messrs Adrian, Van der Tak, Tarr Carrey, Campbell, and Bair.

The American barque *Chattanooga* reports: left Nagasaki on the 22nd of October, had light winds from the eastward to Cape Chichakoff and strong northerly winds thence to Rock Island.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports: had strong northerly winds throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Braemar Castle* reports: left London on 28th August, was detained two days in Suez Canal by a steamer getting aground and blocking the passage; was four days in Singapore, five days in Hongkong and eight days in Shanghai. From Shanghai experienced strong N.E. gales and stormy weather with much rain. Seventy days from London.

The German steamer *Bellona* reports: left Hakodate November 3rd; had fine weather until 5th instant when experienced a N. E. gale, with heavy rain; moderating on 6th, arrived 3.30 p.m.

The British steamer *Nanzing* reports fresh N. W. wind and fine weather from Kobe.

The British steamer *Vancouver* reports: experienced heavy N.E. gales from leaving Hongkong October 28th till November 2nd, with a tremendous sea running. During the gale one of the life boats was stove in, and several stock pens were washed away.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
Hongkong ...	Volga ...	M. M. Co ...	10 instant
Hongkong ...	Bombay ...	P. & O. Co ...	17 instant
Shanghai & Ports	Bellona ...	P. M. S. S. Co ...	instant
New York ...	Jessica ...	Smith, Baker & Co ...	instant
Hio-go ...	Progress ...	Gütchow & Co ...	instant

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Glencarn" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke."

FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Suffolk;" "Dorsetshire;" "Laurel;" "Carnarvonshire;" "Penrith;" "Penedo" str.; "Black Prince."

FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Montego."

FROM GLASGOW.—

FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianes"

FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;" "Thomas Hilyard;" "James Paton."

FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas C. Leary;"

FROM SWANSEA.—"Caspar."

FROM HAMBURG.—"La Plata"

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL FOR CHINA PORTS.—"Glancus;" "Achilles;" "Deucalion;" "Sarpedon" str.; "Yruco Bat" str.; "Mene-laus" str.

AT LONDON Do. —"Ly-ee-moon."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO &c.—

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Evelyn."

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mora."

AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mathilde."

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

	Destination.
Behar... ..	Edmond
Bellona	Schultze
Bombay	Davies
Braemar Castle	Marshall
Menzaleh	Pasqualini
Nanzing	Lamont
Naruto	DuBois
Vancouver... ..	Shaw
Volga	Nomdedeu
Wushi	Hescroff

SAILING SHIPS.

Ariel... ..	358	Mulsen
Chattanooga	526	Freeman
Etta Loring	716	Loring
Jessica	550	Ongdon
Laurel	630	Davies
Menan	468	Osmont
Myrtle	35	Puley
Novelty	376	Limmer
Parmenio	369	Abbot
Progress	320	Molkenbuhr
Romeo	640	Thomas
Snow-drop	95	Brodhurst
Tokatea	1090	McKinnon
Victor	654	Hastorf

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. B. M.'s gun-boat	Ringdove	Captain Singleton
U. S. corvette ...	Lackawanna	Captain McCauley
German frigate ...	Elizabeth	Captain Lironius
Italian corvette ...	Vettor Pisani	Captain Alberio de Negri
French Iron-clad...	Montcalm	Captain Lespès

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Trains leave Shinbasi (Yedo) at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church,	9 A.M.	11 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,	11		
French Church,	8.30		10 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.														
			Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0-10.	During past 24 hrs.				
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0-1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	Oct.	31	30.00	53.0	51.0	47.0	43.5	.282	.756	N.	.30	2	60.0	81.0	45.5	.00	1.
Sun.	Nov.	1	30.35	51.5	52.0	47.5	43.0	.277	.715	N. E.	.55	6	54.5	39.0	46.7	.00	1.
Mon.	"	2	30.25	52.5	47.0	43.5	39.6	.243	.753	N. W.	.12	6	52.0	36.0	44.0	.00	2.
Tues.	"	3	30.18	53.0	51.0	47.5	44.1	.289	.772	N.	.59	2	53.0	40.0	46.5	.00	1.
Wed.	"	4	30.25	53.0	46.5	43.0	38.9	.237	.750	N.	.6	8	53.0	34.5	43.7	.00	1.
Thurs.	"	5	29.96	60.0	49.5	47.5	45.6	.306	.864	N. W.	.68	10	55.0	43.5	49.2	.40	4.
Fri.	"	6	29.86	60.5	57.5	54.0	51.3	.378	.798	N. E.	.6	8	55.5	45.0	50.2	.60	4.
Mean			30.12	54.7	50.6	47.1	43.7	.287	.772		.33	6	54.7	38.4	46.7	.14	2.

CAMP, Yokohama, November 7th, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R. M. L. L.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1874.

Mail arrivals since the publication of our last issue have been the *Menzaleh* on the 2nd instant, and the *Bombay* on the 4th instant—both from Hongkong. The only departure has been; the *Orissa* on the 3rd instant for Hongkong.

Cotton Fabrics.—Since our last issue the sales of *Shirtings* have continued on a scale even smaller and the market is weaker. Stocks are fairly reduced and shipments from home moderate, a circumstance due no doubt to the declining tendency of the piece-goods market. There is less enquiry for *Turkey Red*, stocks of which are small, and transactions in *Black Velvets* have only been moderate.

Stocks of *Taffachelass* are lighter. Prices are fully maintained and suitable qualities and favourite stripes are saleable. No other fabric demands notice.

Woollens.—The market is for the moment quiet, and it is apparent that recent purchases have sufficed to satisfy the actual demand. *Mousselines de Laine* have been in steady requirement but at a diminution from the rates at which we last reported business.

Iron and Metals.—A general improvement has taken place in our market; stocks of all kinds of iron are pretty well exhausted and prices have a general tendency upwards. We hear, however, of heavy shipments from Europe being in course of preparation.

Sugar.—Large arrivals of China sugars have occurred within the past few days and prices which, owing to the sparseness of stocks have ruled unusually high, are now weaker. We quote market rates as under.

Kerosene Oil.—There are no stocks in first hands; a parcel of 5,000 cases, the cargo of the *Chattanooga* from New York, has been sold at \$3.40 per case.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
Grey Shirtings:—		Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.19 to 0.20½
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$1.95 to \$2.17½	Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.32
8 " " " " 38½ " 44 in. "	2.40 to 2.55	Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.40
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.35 to 2.65	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.10
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	2.92 to 3.10	Presidents... " " 54 in. to 56 in.	0.90 to 1.02½
White Shirtings:—		Pilots " " " 54 in. to 56 in.	0.55 to 0.65
64 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.50 to 2.60	Union " " " 54 in. to 56 in.	0.70 to 0.95
64 to 72 " ditto... " " "	2.70 to 2.85	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.45 to 0.50
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.50 to 1.60		
7 " " " " " " "	1.90 to 2.00		
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " " "	3.20 to 3.40	Metals and Sundries.	
Handkerchiefs Assorted " " per doz.	0.45 to 0.80	Iron flat and round " " " per pcl	4.50 to 5.00
Brocades & Spots (White) " " per pce.	nominal.	" nail rod assorted " " " "	4.80 to 5.00
ditto (Dyed) " " " "		" hoop " " " " " "	4.80
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb. per lb.	0.85½ to 1.00	" sheet... " " " " " "	6.00 to 7.00
Velvets (Black) " " " " " "	9.00 to 10.00	" wire " " " " " "	9.70 to \$9.80
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " " per pce.	0.90 to 1.00	" pig " " " " " "	3.00 to 4.00
Taffachelass single west 12 yds 43 in. "	2.75 to 2.95	Lead " " " " " " "	7.00 to 7.50
ditto (double west) " " " "		Tin Plates... " " " " " per box.	10.00 to 10.50
		SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag " " " per picul.	5.40 to 5.50
Cotton Yarns.		in Basket " " " " " "	5.10 to 5.15
No. 16 to 24 " " " " " per picul.	\$34.50 to \$8.75	China No. 1 Ping fah " " " "	9.00 to 9.20
Reverse " " " " " " "	38.00 to 38.50	do. No. 2 Ching-pak " " " "	8.00 to 8.20
" 28 to 32 " " " " " " "	38.00 to 40.25	do. No. 3 Ke-pak " " " "	7.60 to 7.70
" 38 to 42 " " " " " " "	42.00 to 47.00	do. No. 4 Kook-fah " " " "	6.80 to 7.20
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw " " " "	6.50 to 6.60
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.		do. No. 6 E-pak " " " "	5.80 to 6.00
Plain Orleans " " " 40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.90 to 8.10	Swatow " " " " " " " "	4.70 to 4.80
Figured Orleans " " " 29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.50	Daitoong " " " " " " " "	4.80
Italian Cloth " " " 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	Sugar Candy... " " " " " "	10.50 to 11.00
Camlet Cords " " " 29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.40	Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) " " " "	16.00
Camlets Asstd. " " " 56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00	Rice Japan... " " " " " "	3.15
Lastings Japan " " " 29—30 yds. 32 in.	14.00 to 16.00	Kerosene " " " " " " " per case.	3.40 to 3.45

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The recent telegrams received from home have imparted a more moderate tone to this market and prices have receded about \$10. Settlements since the 24th October are 450 bales of Hanks and 50 of Oshiu. Arrivals have been in excess of purchases and the stock is fully 650 bales.

Silk-worms' Eggs.—According to a semi-official document published in our last under the heading "Burning of the Silk-worms' Eggs" the total production of this year has been 2,470,000 cards, 600,000 of which are to be kept for home use, leaving a balance of 1,870,000 for export. This quantity has been reduced to 1,400,000 by the destruction, as reported in our last, of 470,000 cards. Total settlements have now reached 1,000,000 cards, which is considered to be amply sufficient for next year's requirements in Europe. There is accordingly an unsold stock of 400,000 cards, say 140,000 cards in Yokohama and 260,000 in Yedo, or in the country to arrive.

Prices are easier, and will in all probability fall heavily after the departure of the French mail of 10th instant. We quote \$0.30 to \$0.60 for Annual Green and White according to quality.

Tea.—Since our last issue per French mail but little animation has existed on our tea market, settlements for the period only reaching 2,700 piculs.

Supplies continue fairly ample, and for the first time this season we may expect to see the stocks accumulate.

Prices, though decidedly weaker, must be considered as somewhat nominal, as the native merchants are not convinced of the necessity for a reduction in rates to induce business. The finer grades appear recently to have received more attention, but still rule too high to compare favorably with the latest New York telegrams.

The *New Republic*, with 557,831 lbs. of tea, had despatch for New York via the Cape on the 2nd inst., raising our total export from Yokohama to date to some eleven and a half millions of pounds exclusive of the cargo of bearer.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON Ex 6m/s. at 4s. 2½d	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS Ex. at 5.33 @ 8m/s.
Silk:—		per picul		
HANKS	Extra	\$610.00	23s. 0d.	frs. 64
	Best No. 1 to 2	\$580.00 to \$600.00	22s. 0d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs. 63
	Good No. 2	\$550.00 to \$570.00	21s. 0d. to 21s. 8d.	frs. 58 to frs. 60
	Medium No. 2½	\$510.00 to \$530.00	19s. 6d. to 20s. 2d.	frs. 54 to frs. 56
	Common No. 3	\$480.00 to \$500.00	18s. 5d. to 19s. 1d.	frs. 51 to frs. 53
Oshiu	Inferior	\$450.00 to \$470.00	17s. 5d. to 18s. 0d.	frs. 48 to frs. 50
	Extra	\$560.00 to \$590.00	21s. 3d. to 22s. 4d.	frs. 59 to frs. 62
	Good	\$530.00 to \$550.00	20s. 2d. to 21s. 0d.	frs. 56 to frs. 58
	Medium	\$490.00 to \$520.00	18s. 9d. to 19s. 10d.	frs. 52 to frs. 55
KAKEDA	Best	\$580.00 to \$600.00	22s. 0d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs. 63
HAMATSKI	... ..		
SODAI	Medium			
ETCHESSEN	Best			
Tea:—				
	Common	\$27.00 to 30.00		
	Good Common	\$31.00 to 34.00		
	Medium	\$35.00 to 38.00		
	Good Medium	\$39.00 to 41.00		
	Fine	\$42.00 to 46.00		
	Finest	\$48.00 to 51.00		
	Choice	\$52.00 upwards.		
	Choicest	None		
Sundries:—				
	Mushrooms	\$51.00 to 59.00		
	Isinglass	\$25.00 to 46.00		
	Sharks' Fins	\$28.00 to 48.00		
	White Wax	\$18.00 to 14.00		
	Bees Do.	\$10.00 to 47.00		
	Cuttle fish	\$15.00 to 22.00		
	Seaweed	\$ 1.70 to 2.80		
	Gallnuts	\$11.50 to 12.50		
	Tobacco	\$ 6.50 to 9.50		
	Sulphur	\$ 2.80 to 3.75		
	Wheat	\$ 1.20 to 1.60		
	Shellfish	\$18.00 to 38.00		
	Camphor	\$14.00 to 16.00		
	Bé-he de Mer	\$19.00 to 55.00		
	Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	\$ 3.00 to 5.25		
	100 to 200 "	\$ 1.90 to 2.75		
	Copper	\$16.00 to 23.50		

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The rates for Sterling Bills have been very steady throughout the week with a moderate business doing.

Gold Yen and Kinsatz have somewhat declined.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'	4s. 2½d.
" " Sight	4s. 1½d.
" " Private, 6 months	4s. 2½d. to 4
" Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.28
" " Private	5.33-34
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	72½
" " Private Bills 10 days sight	73½

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand par	
" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ¼ per cent discount.	
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 101	
30 days' sight Private	103
" New York Bank Bills on demand	101
30d. s. Private	103
Gold Yen	410½
Kinsatz	415

THE "JAPAN MAIL."*A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.***TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

DAILY Edition, \$12 per annum.

WEEKLY Edition. Per annum, \$24: Six months, \$13: Three months, \$7.

FORTNIGHTLY Edition, a summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers via San Francisco. Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

" Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.

NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 133, Nassau Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.... White & Bauer, 413, Washington Street,

HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.

SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.

HIogo & OZAKA... F. Walsh & Co.

NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

who are authorized to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for these Papers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.

Reserve Fund1,000,000 Dollars.

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"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

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PICKLES. SAUCES. SYRUPS.

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LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

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THE GREAT CURE ALL!
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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, **THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London.** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

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Aug. 29, 4ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandise Marks Act.—The celebrated **YORKSHIRE RELISH**.—Messrs. **GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co.**, of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1871, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—**J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN**, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

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